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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 430--80th Congress

Chapter 91--2d Session

H. R. 5525

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 430

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION ACT, 1948. Includes appropriations of \$5,000,000 for the school-lunch program; \$115,000 for insect investigations; \$174,200 for insect and plant-disease control; \$420,000 for control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases; \$843,000 for control of forest pests; \$475,000 for national forest protection and management (timber sales); \$4,932,000 for fighting forest fires; and \$1,128,600 for the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 5525

January 22, 1948	The estimates upon which this bill is based are contained in House Document No. 502.
February 2, 1948	Hearings: House, H. R. 5525.
February 24, 1948	House Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 5525. House Report 1421. Committee prints of the bill and report. Print of the bill as reported. House debated and passed H. R. 5525 with amendments.
February 25, 1948	H. R. 5525 was referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of the bill as referred.
February 26, 1948	Hearings: Senate, H. R. 5525. Senate Committee reported H. R. 5525 with amendments. Senate Report 936. Print of the bill as reported.
February 27, 1948	Senate debated and passed H. R. 5525 as reported. House and Senate Conferees appointed. Print of H. R. 5525 with the amendments of the Senate numbered. House received the Conference Report. House Report 1439.
March 1, 1948	Both Houses agreed to the Conference Report.
March 3, 1948	Approved. Public Law 430.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION AND
CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1948 AND PRIOR FISCAL YEARS IN THE AMOUNT OF
\$1,320,174,315, CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS IN THE AMOUNT OF
\$218,486,000, AND A RESCISSION OF AN APPROPRIATION IN THE
AMOUNT OF \$150,000,000, TOGETHER WITH CERTAIN PROPOSED
PROVISIONS AND INCREASES IN LIMITATIONS PERTAINING TO
EXISTING APPROPRIATIONS

JANUARY 22, 1948.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, January 22, 1948.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 and prior fiscal years in the amount of \$1,320,174,315, contract authorizations in the amount of \$218,486,000, and a rescission of an appropriation in the amount of \$150,000,000, together with certain proposed provisions and increases in limitations pertaining to existing appropriations.

The details of the estimates and rescission, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the attachment thereto, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., January 22, 1948.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation and contract authorizations for the fiscal year 1948 and prior fiscal years in the following amounts:

	Appropriations	Contract authorizations
Legislative branch.....	\$205,716	
The judiciary.....	100,000	
District of Columbia.....	805,044	\$7,271,000
Executive branch.....	1,319,063,555	211,215,000
Total.....	1,320,174,315	218,486,000

In addition, there are submitted certain proposed provisions and increases in limitations pertaining to existing appropriations.

The 1949 Budget took into account the need for these supplemental appropriations for the Executive branch.

There is also proposed a rescission in the appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 for "Finance Service, Army," in the amount of \$150,000,000. This sum was reflected in the schedules of the 1949 Budget as an estimated savings.

Drafts of proposed appropriation and rescission language and the details of the various estimates, together with the reasons for their submission at this time, are set forth in the attachment to this letter.

The estimates submitted by the legislative branch and the judiciary have been included without change, and I make no observations regarding their necessity. The estimates for the Executive branch and the District of Columbia have been carefully reviewed, and I recommend the transmission thereof to the Congress in the amounts specified.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATED SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Architect of the Capitol: Capitol Buildings and Grounds:	
Capitol Power Plant-----	\$139, 500. 00
Library of Congress:	
Legislative Reference Service: Salaries-----	5, 000. 00
Revision of Annotated Constitution of the United States of America: Salaries and expenses-----	35, 000. 00
Distribution of printed cards: Salaries and expenses-----	26, 216. 00
Government Printing Office: Office of Superintendent of Documents: General expenses-----	Language
Total, legislative branch-----	205, 716. 00

THE JUDICIARY

Court of Claims: Salaries and expenses-----	Language
Miscellaneous items of expense:	
Salaries of judges-----	75, 000. 00
Fees of jurors-----	25, 000. 00
Total, The Judiciary-----	100, 000. 00

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Office for Emergency Management: Office of Defense Transportation: Salaries and expenses-----	31, 000. 00
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INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Atomic Energy Commission: Salaries and expenses (contract authorization)-----	(200, 000, 000. 00)
Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government: Salaries and expenses-----	1, 188, 600. 00
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service: Salaries and expenses-----	950, 000. 00
Federal Power Commission: Flood-control surveys-----	35, 000. 00
Federal Security Agency:	
Bureau of Employees' Compensation: Employees' compensation fund-----	3, 300, 000. 00
Howard University: Construction of buildings (contract authorization)-----	(1, 640, 000. 00)
Office of Education: Further development of vocational education-----	1, 583, 942. 00
Office of Vocational Rehabilitation: Payments to States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico)-----	2, 000, 000. 00
Public Health Service: Grants for hospital construction-----	15, 000, 000. 00
Social Security Administration: Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind-----	101, 000, 000. 00
Office of the Administrator: Penalty mail costs-----	90, 000. 00
Federal Works Agency: Bureau of Community Facilities: Maintenance and operation of schools-----	2, 000, 000. 00
Housing and Home Finance Agency: Federal Housing Administration (administrative expense authorization)-----	(1, 000, 000. 00)
Housing Expediter-----	Language
Philippine War Damage Commission (administrative expense authorization)-----	(275, 000. 00)
United States Maritime Commission:	
Construction fund-----	259, 931. 00
Maritime training-----	Language
War Shipping Administration functions (operating receipt authorization)-----	(603, 000. 00)
War Shipping Administration liquidation-----	Language
Vessel operating functions-----	19, 738, 000. 00
Total, independent offices-----	147, 145, 473. 00

Items included in the consolidated supplemental estimate—Continued

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Compensation and retirement fund expenses: District government employees' compensation-----	\$45,000. 00
Regulatory agencies: Office of Recorder of Deeds-----	33,992. 00
Public schools: Capital outlay (contract authorization)-----	(5,935,000. 00)
Metropolitan Police: Capital outlay (contract authorization)-----	(206,000. 00)
Courts: United States Courts (1947)-----	227,311. 64
Health Department:	
Operating expenses, Health Department (excluding hospitals)-----	3,400. 00
Capital outlay, Gallinger Municipal Hospital-----	54,500. 00
Medical charities:	
1947-----	85,101. 35
1946-----	55,181. 10
Public Welfare:	
Agency services-----	36,000. 00
Capital outlay, District Training School (contract authorization)-----	(165,000. 00)
Saint Elizabeths Hospital-----	250,000. 00
Public Works: Capital outlay, Refuse Division (contract authorization)-----	(965,000. 00)
Settlement of claims and suits-----	2,633. 23
Judgments-----	11,924. 35
Total, District of Columbia (payable from District of Columbia funds)-----	805,043. 67

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Research Administration: Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:	
Salaries and expenses:	
Insect investigations-----	100,000. 00
Insect and plant disease control-----	203,600. 00
Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases-----	442,000. 00
Control of forest pests: Forest Pest Control Act-----	843,000. 00
Forest Service: Salaries and expenses:	
National forest protection and management-----	475,000. 00
Fighting forest fires-----	4,932,000. 00
Federal intermediate credit banks (administrative expense authorization)-----	(27,500. 00)
Total, Department of Agriculture-----	6,995,600. 00

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Office of the Secretary: Printing and binding-----	70,000. 00
Civil Aeronautics Administration: Salaries and expenses-----	Language
Coast and Geodetic Survey: Salaries and expenses, field-----	152,000. 00
General provision-----	Language
Total, Department of Commerce-----	222,000. 00

Items included in the consolidated supplemental estimate—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of the Secretary:	
Salaries.....	\$20, 000. 00
Oil and Gas Division.....	65, 000. 00
Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior: Penalty mail costs.....	65, 000. 00
Bonneville Power Administration: Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville power transmission system.....	725, 000. 00
Contract authorization.....	(1,475, 000. 00)
Bureau of Land Management:	
General provision.....	Language
Fire fighting.....	95, 000. 00
Payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south half of Red River (1947).....	379. 24
Bureau of Indian Affairs:	
Emergency work program, Navajo and Hopi Indians.....	1, 500, 000. 00
Suppressing forest and range fires.....	25, 000. 00
Miscellaneous Indian tribal funds: Suppressing forest and range fires (tribal funds).....	(25, 000. 00)
Bureau of Reclamation:	
Construction:	
Boise project, Anderson Ranch Dam.....	700, 000. 00
Boise project, Payette Division.....	800, 000. 00
Rathdrum Prairie project, Idaho.....	109, 500. 00
Operation and maintenance:	
Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California.....	726, 000. 00
North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming.....	56, 800. 00
Colorado River Dam fund: Boulder Canyon project.....	55, 000. 00
Geological Survey: Gaging streams.....	635, 500. 00
Bureau of Mines:	
Salaries and expenses.....	52, 000. 00
Economies of mineral industries.....	260, 000. 00
National Park Service: Emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires.....	570, 000. 00
Fish and Wildlife Service: Salaries and expenses: Alaska fisheries.....	50, 000. 00
Government in the Territories: Territory of Alaska:	
Insane of Alaska.....	112, 200. 00
Construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska.....	7, 370, 000. 00
Contract authorization.....	(4, 000, 000. 00)
Total, Department of the Interior.....	13, 992, 379. 24

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and general administration:	
Salaries, Tax Division.....	\$18, 000. 00
Printing and binding.....	150, 000. 00
Salaries and expenses, Lands Division (1942).....	150. 50
Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field (1945).....	864. 76
Salaries and expenses of marshals and so forth (1947).....	155, 000. 00
Federal Prison System: Medical and hospital service.....	43, 000. 00
Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated (administrative expense authorization).....	(35, 000. 00)
Total, Department of Justice.....	367, 015. 26

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Bureau of Labor Statistics: Salaries and expenses.....	Language
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Items included in the consolidated supplemental estimate—Continued

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

Department of the Army:

Military functions:

Office of the Secretary of the Army: Penalty mail, military functions-----	\$5, 000, 000. 00
Quartermaster Corps: Quartermaster service, Army: Clothing and equipage-----	26, 670, 000. 00
United States Military Academy: Pay of Military Academy: Cadets-----	83, 488. 00

Civil functions:

Quartermaster Corps: Cemeterial expenses-----	1, 021, 000. 00
Corps of Engineers:	
Rivers and Harbors: Maintenance and improvement of existing river and harbor works-----	265, 000. 00
Flood control, general-----	1, 000, 000. 00
Penalty mail, civil functions: Penalty mail-----	200, 000. 00
Government and relief in occupied areas-----	150, 000, 000. 00
Department of the Navy--Naval Establishment:	
Office of the Secretary: Penalty mail-----	2, 957, 000. 00
Bureau of Naval Personnel:	
Training, education, and welfare, Navy:	
Naval training station, San Diego, California-----	120, 000. 00
Naval training station, Great Lakes, Illinois-----	165, 000. 00
Naval Academy-----	114, 000. 00
Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania-----	9, 100. 00
Bureau of Yards and Docks: Public works (contract authorization)-----	(4, 100, 000. 00)
Total, National Military Establishment-----	<u>187, 604, 588. 00</u>

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the Postal Revenues)

Post Office Department, District of Columbia:

Contingent expenses, Post Office Department:

Contingent and miscellaneous expenses-----	12, 800. 00
Printing and binding-----	270, 000. 00

Field Service, Post Office Department:

Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General:

Compensation to postmasters (1947)-----	1, 000, 000. 00
Clerks, first- and second-class post offices-----	34, 600, 000. 00
Carfare and bicycle allowance-----	175, 000. 00
City delivery carriers-----	20, 000, 000. 00
Special-delivery compensation and fees-----	750, 000. 00

Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General:

Star-route service-----	765, 000. 00
Star-Route and Air Mail Service, Alaska-----	422, 800. 00
Star-Route and Air Mail Service, Alaska (1947)-----	224, 500. 00
Star-Route and Air Mail Service, Alaska (1946)-----	42, 000. 00
Powerboat service-----	95, 000. 00
Railroad transportation and mail messenger service-----	59, 920, 000. 00
Railroad transportation and mail messenger service (1947)-----	14, 300, 000. 00
Railway Mail Service-----	3, 900, 000. 00
Railway postal clerks, travel allowance-----	200, 000. 00
Foreign mail transportation-----	14, 600, 000. 00

Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General: Unpaid money orders more than one year old-----

321, 000. 00

Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General:

Post Office stationery, equipment and supplies-----	815, 000. 00
Equipment shops, Washington, District of Columbia---	425, 000. 00
Vehicle service-----	3, 277, 000. 00
Transportation of equipment and supplies-----	305, 200. 00
Public buildings, maintenance and operation: Operating supplies, public buildings-----	415, 000. 00

Total, Post Office Department-----156, 835, 300. 00

Items included in the consolidated supplemental estimate—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Department Service: Salaries and expenses, Department of State-----	Language
The Institute of Inter-American Affairs-----	\$3, 848, 500. 00
General provision-----	Language

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Fiscal Service: Bureau of the Public Debt: Distinctive paper for United States currency-----	361, 000. 00
Bureau of Internal Revenue: Refunding internal-revenue collections-----	800, 000, 000. 00
Bureau of Engraving and Printing: Salaries and expenses---	1, 650, 000. 00
Secret Service Division: Reimbursement to District of Columbia, benefit payments to White House Police and Secret Service forces-----	10, 700. 00
Total, Treasury Department-----	802, 021, 700. 00
Fiscal year 1948-----	1, 304, 083, 826. 58
Fiscal year 1947 and prior fiscal years-----	16, 090, 488. 59
Total supplemental estimates-----	1, 320, 174, 315. 17
Total contract authorizations-----	(218, 486, 000. 00)

TITLE II—REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATION

Department of the Army—Military functions: Finance Department: Finance service, Army-----	150, 000, 000
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TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISION

Sec. 301-----	Language
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DETAIL OF SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION ESTIMATES
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1948 AND PRIOR FISCAL YEARS

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, namely:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Capitol Power Plant: For an additional amount for "Capitol Power Plant," \$139,500.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Salaries: For an additional amount for "Salaries," \$5,000; and the limitation under this head in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1948, for preparation and reproduction of copies of the Digest of General Public Bills, is increased from "\$25,000" to "\$30,000".

REVISION OF ANNOTATED CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Salaries and expenses: To enable the Librarian of Congress to employ competent persons to revise and to extend the Annotated Constitution of the United States of America, including supplies and materials; not to exceed \$500 for travel; and not to exceed \$5,000 for employees engaged in piecework and work by the day or hour at rates to be fixed by the Librarian; \$35,000, to remain available until expended.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRINTED CARDS

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses" for the distribution of printed cards and other publications of the Library, \$26,216.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

General expenses: Surplus funds accumulated during the fiscal year 1948 through the operation of the working capital of the Government Printing Office (Public Printing and Binding, Government Printing Office, 1948) are hereby made available for the transfer of \$650,000 to the appropriation "General expenses, Office of the Superintendent of Documents, 1948" including the objects and subject to the conditions set forth under this head in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1948.

THE JUDICIARY

COURT OF CLAIMS

Salaries and expenses: The appropriation under this head in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1948, is hereby made available in an amount not to exceed \$25,000, as may be necessary and approved by the Chief Justice, Court of Claims, for transfer to the appropriation "Repairs and improvements" for expenditure by the Architect of the Capitol for structural changes, alterations, and installations of fixtures in the Court of Claims buildings, necessary for the accommodations of the Court.

This proposed provision is desired in order to permit the Court of Claims to alter its present buildings to provide additional space for present and anticipated additional personnel of the court. The appropriation for salaries and expenses includes funds for the payment of rent, and it is the wish of the court to use this money for payment of most of the costs of making alterations which will obviate the necessity of paying rent. In order to accomplish the proposed alterations as quickly as possible, the court wishes to obtain this proposed transfer of funds by amendment to the 1948 appropriation, rather than postponing the work until the 1949 appropriation is available.

The 1949 Budget, already transmitted to the Congress, includes a total of \$43,500 for the court which it is understood will not be required if this proposed provision is approved. This amount consists of \$18,500 for rent, included in the estimate for "Salaries and expenses," and \$25,000 for alterations and improvements, included in the estimate for "Repairs and improvements." It is recommended that the Congress eliminate these amounts from the appropriations for 1949.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

Salaries of judges: For an additional amount for "Salaries of judges," \$75,000.

This additional amount is required for salaries of circuit, district, and retired judges payable during the current year. The estimate upon which the present appropriation of \$4,515,000 was based provided for an average of 257.5 active judges and 42 retired judges. At the beginning of January 1948, however, all 260 active judgeships were filled and there were 46 retired judges. It therefore appears that funds presently available will be inadequate, and that the supplementary amount indicated should be appropriated.

Fees of jurors: For an additional amount for "Fees of jurors," \$25,000.

This additional amount is required for the payment of jurors' fees and mileage during the fiscal year 1948, for which \$1,400,000 has been appropriated. During the fiscal year 1947 these costs amounted to \$1,408,319. Since the trend is toward the more frequent use of jurors, it appears that these costs in 1948 will be greater than in 1947. The foregoing supplementary amount is therefore requested.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$31,000; and the limitation on traveling expenses under this head in The Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, is increased from "\$50,000" to "\$60,000".

Public Law 395, Eightieth Congress, authorizes the continuation, until February 28, 1949, of powers to allocate rail transportation and equipment. Authority vested in the President by the same statute to approve agreements among affected interests for allocation of transportation facilities and equipment was delegated to the Office of Defense Transportation by Executive Order 9919 dated January 3, 1948. This estimate is to provide the additional funds needed by the Office of Defense Transportation to continue operations from March 1 until June 30, 1948, and to assume the functions delegated by Executive Order 9919. An estimate for fiscal year 1949 requirements is being submitted separately.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: The authorization under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1948, to enter into contracts for the purposes of the appropriation therein made, is hereby increased from "\$250,000,000" to "\$450,000,000": *Provided*, That the limitations on travel expenses and purchase of newspapers and periodicals imposed by sections 105 and 106 of said Act, respectively, shall not apply to the appropriation under this head: *Provided further*, That the proviso under this head in said Act, limiting the salaries of certain officers or employees, shall not be effective after February 29, 1948.

The additional authority to contract is necessitated principally to meet previously unforeseen program requirements involving major construction projects. While no additional cash appropriation is needed by the Atomic Energy Commission for the remainder of fiscal year 1948, this acceleration and expansion of program requires an additional \$200,000,000 in contract authority prior to the end of the current fiscal year.

The proposed language making inapplicable the provisions of sections 105 and 106 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1948, is needed to permit the Commission to meet necessary travel costs not anticipated earlier, including travel of personnel of the armed services in connection with tests to be conducted in the Pacific area, and to secure nontechnical newspapers and periodicals required in carrying out the security responsibilities of the Atomic Energy Commission. The Commission considers essential the removal of the salary limitation imposed by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1948, such discontinuance to be effective February 29, 1948, to enable it to staff a limited number of key positions with experienced and fully qualified persons.

COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, \$1,188,600: *Provided*, That the appropriation of \$750,000 under this head in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, is hereby consolidated with and made a part of this appropriation, the total thereof to be disbursed and accounted for as one fund which shall remain available during the existence of the Commission for expenses necessary to carry out the Act of July 7, 1947 (Public Law 162), as amended by the Act of December 19, 1947 (Public Law 391), including travel expenses; printing and binding; and deposits in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d).

The above estimate of appropriation is required to permit the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government to undertake additional studies and investigations in order to fully carry out the requirements of the act of July 7, 1947 (Public Law 162).

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," including attendance at meetings concerned with labor and industrial relations; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921); \$950,000.

The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service was created as an independent agency, effective August 22, 1947, by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (Public Law 101, act of June 23, 1947). Recognizing the difficulty of estimating the needs of the new Service, the Congress made available interim appropriations containing special language to authorize the apportionment of the entire amounts for obligation prior to February 15, 1948.

The initial appropriation of \$1,320,000 for salaries and expenses is expected to be exhausted about March 1, 1948. This supplemental estimate of appropriation is to provide for the operation of the Service for the remainder of the fiscal year 1948. The estimate has been

computed on the basis of the responsibilities of the Service and the anticipated volume of work.

The proposed language changes are designed to relieve the agency of possible hampering restrictions on attendance at meetings concerned with labor and industrial relations, to provide for utilization of contract reporting services, etc., as authorized by section 15, Public Law 600, August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and to provide for payment of claims pursuant to the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921).

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Flood-control surveys: For an additional amount for "Flood-control surveys," \$35,000, and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1948, on the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, is increased from "\$114,900" to "\$126,900".

These additional funds are required in fiscal year 1948 to permit the Federal Power Commission to keep its river basin survey work current with the expanded water resource development programs of the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation. The Federal Power Commission has the responsibility under law for providing certain survey and project planning data for the improvements coming within these programs. The construction work of the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation has been substantially expanded as a result of increased appropriations for 1948, and this estimate is to provide the funds for the corresponding increasing demands on the Federal Power Commission.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

Employees' compensation fund: For an additional amount for "Employees' compensation fund," \$3,300,000.

Congress appropriated \$10,250,000 in the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1948, for payment of compensation benefits as provided in the Employees' Compensation Act of 1916, and war-risk benefits and wage accrual payments as provided in the act of December 2, 1942, as amended. The experience of the agency through December 31, 1947, indicates that increased average awards due to higher wage levels, increased cumulative numbers of permanent disability cases, and increased medical costs have placed a heavy burden on the fund. It is estimated that the total requirements under the fund will amount to \$13,550,000, or an additional \$3,300,000 to meet payments which become mandatory once claims are adjudicated.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Construction of buildings: In addition to the appropriation of \$1,377,920 contained in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1947, for the construction of an engineering building and women's dormitory units on the grounds of Howard University, the Public Buildings Administration is authorized to enter into contracts for the purposes of said appropriation in an amount not to exceed \$1,640,000: *Provided*, That no contract shall be entered into for such purposes which will result in a total cost to the Federal Government for completion of such buildings in excess of \$1,707,520 for the engineering building and \$1,310,400 for the women's dormitory units: *Provided further*, That transfers of funds may be made to the Public Buildings Administration, Federal Works Agency, of amounts appropriated for construction of these buildings.

The Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act of 1947 made \$1,377,920 available for construction of an engineering building and two women's dormitory units at Howard University. However, rising building costs made it impossible to proceed with this construction. The latest estimated cost of these buildings as prepared by Public Buildings Administration is \$3,017,920.

The supplemental contract authorization of \$1,640,000 is requested in the fiscal year 1948 so that work may be begun at once on these buildings. Plans and specifications have been completed, but bids for construction have not been solicited. Contracts can be entered into promptly after authorization has been made.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Further development of vocational education: For an additional amount for "Further development of vocational education," \$1,583,942.

Additional funds are required to comply with the requirements of the act of July 8, 1947, Public Law 165, which appropriated \$17,750,000 for further development of vocational education but required apportionment to be made to the States on a basis of not to exceed \$19,842,759.97. Funds were apportioned on the basis of this figure but the unexpended balance in the States on June 30, 1947, was \$508,817 which reduced the total funds needed to \$19,333,942.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Payments to States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico): For an additional amount for payments to States in accordance with the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended (29 U. S. C. ch. 4), \$2,000,000.

This estimate is to provide for additional payments to States for vocational rehabilitation for 1948 and results from rising costs of services and appliances purchased for clients; unanticipated State salary increases already authorized, including cost-of-living bonuses over which the Federal Government has no control; increased cost of travel due to more liberal allowances under State regulations, and audit adjustments in favor of the States. These increases have occurred since the regular submittal of the 1948 estimates and are obligations against the Federal Government under the terms of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended. In accordance with this act the Federal Government pays 100 percent of the costs of administration of State programs and 50 percent of the costs of case services purchased.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Grants for hospital construction: For liquidation of contractual obligations authorized to be incurred during the fiscal year 1948 or any subsequent fiscal year for construction grants under part C, title VI, of the Public Health Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 291-291m), \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended.

This estimate provides \$15,000,000 for the liquidation of obligations incurred under contract authorization approved in the appropriation act for fiscal year 1948. It is anticipated that during fiscal year 1948 the Federal share of approved hospital construction projects will total approximately \$50,000,000, with Federal payments estimated at \$15,000,000.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind: For an additional amount for "Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind," \$101,000,000.

At the time of submission of the 1948 Budget, the 1946 amendments to the Social Security Act were scheduled to expire on December 31, 1947. The appropriation was based on that expiration date and on the assumption that the Federal matching provisions would revert to their former status during the second half of the year. Public Law 379, approved August 6, 1947, extended the life of the amendments to June 30, 1950. The need for the additional \$101,000,000 is due almost entirely to the extension of the 1946 amendments through the rest of the fiscal year.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Penalty mail costs: For an additional amount for "Penalty mail costs," \$90,000.

There was appropriated for 1948 the sum of \$500,000 to cover the costs of penalty mail for the Federal Security Agency. The increase in the wage record, claims, and beneficiary loads of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and the expanded Public Health Service program authorized by the Congress have resulted in additional mailing requirements for these agencies. The amount appropriated for penalty mail costs by the Congress falls short of meeting these requirements by \$90,000.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

BUREAU OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Maintenance and operation of schools: For an additional amount for "Maintenance and operation of schools," \$2,000,000; and the limitation under this head in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, on the amount available for administrative expenses, is increased from "\$50,000" to "\$100,000".

The act of August 1, 1947 (Public Law 317), authorizes for the fiscal year 1948 an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for Federal contributions to certain schools overburdened with war-incurred enrollments. In the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, an appropriation of \$2,500,000 was approved.

As the result of a survey recently completed, it is now known that the amount of assistance needed by the designated schools will exceed the present appropriation. It is estimated that supplemental funds in the amount of \$2,000,000 will be required.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Federal Housing Administration: The amount made available under this head in The Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1948, for administrative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration, is increased from "\$20,000,000" to "\$21,000,000", the additional amount to be derived from the sources specified under said head.

The proposed increase in the limitation on administrative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration during fiscal year 1948 is to provide for additional mortgage insurance work load resulting from enactment of Public Law 394, approved December 27, 1947. This act increased by \$750,000,000 the authorization to insure veterans' emergency housing under title VI of the National Housing Act. Provision for these requirements cannot be deferred until fiscal year 1949, since applications for the additional insurance will be filed prior to expiration of title VI on March 31, 1948, and should, in the interest of maximum production of housing, be processed promptly. These additional requirements were omitted from the 1948 Budget because, at the time of its preparation, the emergency program under title VI was scheduled for termination June 30, 1947, and its extension beyond that date and subsequent increases in the title VI insurance authorization, were not foreseen.

HOUSING EXPEDITER

The appropriations under the head "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Housing Expediter," in The Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1948, and under the head "Salaries and expenses, Office of Rent Control," in The Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, shall be available for health service programs as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150).

Although funds for payment to the United States Public Health Service for services rendered in the maintenance of health service programs for employees were included in appropriations for the Housing Expediter for the fiscal year 1948, absence of specific authorizing language has prevented the use of the funds for these purposes. Omission of specific authorizing language was entirely inadvertent and the above amendment will correct this error.

PHILIPPINE WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION

Philippine War Damage Commission: The limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1948, on the amount available for necessary expenses of the Philippine War Damage Commission, is increased from "\$1,900,000" to "\$2,175,000".

Operating experience which was not available at the time appropriation estimates for the fiscal year 1948 were submitted, indicates that an increase of \$275,000 in the limitation on funds available for administrative expenses of the Philippine War Damage Commission for the fiscal year 1948 is required. This increase will provide for additional personnel and other administrative expenses for the processing of claims at a rate necessary to complete the objectives of title I of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 by the termination date of April 30, 1951.

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

Construction fund: For an additional amount for the construction fund established by the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, for administrative personal services, \$259,931, and the limitation in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1948, on obligations against the construction fund for such services is increased from "\$8,000,000" to "\$8,259,931", and the limitation in said Act on expenditures from said fund is increased from "\$208,206,774" to "\$208,466,705".

This estimate is to provide for the immediate employment of (1) 180 additional persons to clear up accounting backlogs necessary for the recovery of approximately \$30 million and (2) 300 additional persons to process vessel inventory backlogs which will permit the billing of approximately \$37 million due the Government. In order to assure maximum recovery, it is essential that this work be done promptly. Staff to complete these projects is included in the 1949 Budget.

The accounting backlog relates to the \$14.5 billion war construction program of the United States Maritime Commission and to the \$11 billion vessel operating program of the former War Shipping Administration. The estimate would implement a recommendation made by the Maritime Commission-General Accounting Office Joint Accounting Committee, completed too late for inclusion as an amendment to the 1948 Budget.

Approximately 4,300 vessel inventories and 1,100 overage and shortage statements remain for pricing and billing. This work, which in some cases extends as far back as 1943, should be on a current basis by the end of fiscal year 1949.

Maritime training: The limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1948, on administrative expenses, is increased from "\$250,000" to "\$300,000", and the limitation under said head on transfers to appropriations of the Public Health Service is increased from "\$64,000" to "\$82,900".

These increases in limitations are required to maintain an adequate headquarters administrative staff and adequate medical care for trainees under the program provided for in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1948. This act provided for the operation of five schools instead of the two contemplated in the 1948 Budget. The act, however, did not increase the limitations upon the amounts available for administrative expenses or for transfer to the Public Health Service. The recommended increases in limitations can be financed through savings anticipated in the operating program, as indicated by the current obligational rate.

War Shipping Administration functions: The sum of \$4,650,000 of the operating receipts made available by the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, for salaries and general administrative expenses, shall be available until June 30, 1948, for carrying out the functions extended by the Act of _____, 1948 (Public Law _____): *Provided*, That the limitation under the head "United States Maritime Commission" in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, on the use of operating receipts for "Cost of placing vessels into reserve fleet," is increased from "\$5,500,000" to "\$6,103,000".

On December 1, 1947, the President sent a special message to Congress requesting that authority of the Maritime Commission to sell, charter, and operate vessels be extended from March 1, 1948, to June 30, 1949 (House Document 468).

The recommended draft of language for administrative expenses will permit the Commission to continue the employment of personnel now engaged in vessel charter, sales, and operating activities from March 1 through June 30, 1948.

Chartered vessels may be turned back to the Government upon a 15-day notice by the charterer. In order to avoid expensive port charges it is desirable to place returning vessels in reserve fleets

promptly. The limitation upon this item of expense for the period July 1, 1947, to February 29, 1948, is proving to be inadequate due to a larger turn-over of vessels than had been anticipated. It is therefore necessary to increase this limitation by \$603,000, the increase to be met by savings in other limitations rather than by new appropriation.

War Shipping Administration liquidation: The appropriation to the Secretary of the Treasury in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, for liquidation of obligations found by the General Accounting Office to have been properly incurred against funds of the War Shipping Administration prior to January 1, 1947, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1948: *Provided*, That hereafter all moneys accruing to the United States Maritime Commission from operations under the War Shipping Administration revolving fund prior to September 1, 1946 (including all moneys received from agent operators), shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

The liquidation of obligations of the former War Shipping Administration (estimated to total \$307,177,031) is proceeding more slowly than anticipated when the availability of funds for this purpose was limited to March 31, 1948. In addition to vouchers, numerous claims are outstanding, many of them subject to litigation. It is necessary, therefore, to make provision for this Government liability beyond March 31, 1948. A similar provision, extending availability of this indefinite appropriation through the fiscal year 1949, has been included in the 1949 Budget.

Vessel operating functions: For expenses (other than administrative expenses) necessary for carrying out the operating functions transferred to the United States Maritime Commission by section 202 of the Naval Appropriation Act, 1947 (60 Stat. 501), during the period March 1 to June 30, 1948, \$19,738,000: *Provided*, That receipts from such functions earned during said period shall be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

The 1948 appropriation for this purpose is available only until March 1, 1948, the date authorization for the sale, charter, and operation of vessels terminates under present law. On December 1, 1947, however, the President sent a special message to Congress recommending that these powers be extended to June 30, 1949 (House Document 468). This estimate is necessary to provide for sales, charter, and operating activities from March 1 through June 30, 1948. It provides the total amount required for these activities rather than continuing the availability of the operating receipts. With completion of the sale of tank vessels now operated by the Commission, these receipts will be so small that continuation of the present method of financing, with its attendant accounting problems, appears no longer warranted. On March 1, 1948, it is anticipated that the Government will have completely terminated its wartime program of operating vessels for Government account through agents, with the exception of the operation of 10 passenger vessels which it has been unable either to sell or to charter.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

COMPENSATION AND RETIREMENT FUND EXPENSES

District government employees' compensation: For an additional amount for "District government employees' compensation," \$45,000.

REGULATORY AGENCIES

Office of Recorder of Deeds: For an additional amount for "Office of Recorder of Deeds," \$33,992.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Capital outlay: The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to enter into contract or contracts for construction of the following school buildings or additions to school buildings at a total cost in each case of not to exceed the specified amounts, namely:

Beers Elementary School addition, \$577,000;
 Central High School alterations and additions, \$71,000;
 Crummell Elementary School addition, \$136,000;
 Montgomery Elementary School, \$708,000;
 Nalle Elementary School, \$882,000;
 Sousa Junior High School, \$2,240,000;
 Taft Junior High School addition, \$961,000;
 Young Elementary School addition, \$360,000;

and transfers may be made within the fund "Capital outlay, construction, public schools, District of Columbia," between projects without reference to the established limitations of cost, except that the cost limitation for no one project may thereby be increased by more than 10 percent.

METROPOLITAN POLICE

Capital outlay, Metropolitan Police: The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to enter into contract or contracts for construction of a police precinct station house in square 5083 at a total cost of not to exceed \$206,000.

COURTS

United States courts: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "United States Courts," \$227,311.64.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Operating expenses, Health Department (excluding hospitals): For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Health Department (excluding hospitals)," \$3,400, including enforcement of the Act relating to the licensing of undertakers.

Capital outlay, Gallinger Municipal Hospital: For the construction of three elevators and for revision of heating system for the psychiatric unit, \$54,500, to remain available until June 30, 1949.

Medical charities: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for care and treatment of indigent patients under contracts made by the Health Officer of the District of Columbia and approved by the Commissioners with institutions, as follows: Children's Hospital, \$36,923; Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, \$23,845.30; Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital, \$24,333.05; in all, \$85,101.35.

Medical charities: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for care and treatment of indigent patients under contracts made by the Health Officer of the District of Columbia and approved by the Commissioners with institutions, as follows: Children's Hospital, \$27,218; Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, \$11,203.40; Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital, \$16,759.70; in all, \$55,181.10.

PUBLIC WELFARE

Agency services: For an additional amount for "Agency services," \$36,000; and the limitation for carrying out a "penny milk" program for the school children of the District of Columbia is increased from "\$62,000" to "98,000".

Capital outlay, District Training School: The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to enter into contract or contracts for the construction and equipment of a laundry building for the District Training School at a total cost of not to exceed \$165,000.

Saint Elizabeths Hospital: For an additional amount for "Saint Elizabeths Hospital," \$250,000.

PUBLIC WORKS

Capital outlay, Refuse Division: The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to enter into contract or contracts for the construction of a refuse transfer station in square 739 at a total cost of not to exceed \$965,000.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (46 Stat. 500), \$2,633.23.

JUDGMENTS

For the payment of final judgments, rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document No.—, together with such further sum as may be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment, \$11,924.35.

	Amount of judgment	Costs	Total
Edwin E. Elliott.....	\$6,000.00	\$85.00	\$6,085.00
Thomas C. Collier.....		111.00	111.00
Catholic Home for Aged Ladies, Inc.....		97.80	97.80
Paul Cooke.....		151.55	151.55
Elizabeth M. Rogers.....	5,000.00	79.00	5,079.00
Elsie Cornell.....	400.00		400.00
Total.....	11,400.00	524.35	11,924.35

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1948.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have submitted the above estimates of appropriation and proposed contract authorizations to the Bureau of the Budget with the statement that such amounts are required to meet contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal years involved.

The estimated revenues and other funds available to the District of Columbia appear to be sufficient for the current fiscal year to provide for the expenditures herein proposed.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

Salaries and Expenses

Insect investigations: For an additional amount for "Insect investigations," to provide for investigations in Mexico, including testing of methods that may be used for the control of citrus blackfly, \$100,000, to remain available until June 30, 1949.

It is now well established that the blackfly of citrus is spreading and increasing in intensity in Mexico and that infestations occur not far from the citrus-producing areas of Texas, Arizona, and California. Furthermore, the insect is not being held in check by the parasite which has been colonized in the infested area or by the regulatory and control measures that are being carried out in Mexico. Should this insect become established within the United States, it would result in a materially increased cost for pest control in the growing of the citrus crop.

Because of its rapid spread and the importance of taking full advantage of what is known of the seasonal development of the pest, it is highly important that spray tests be inaugurated during the dry season, which normally continues until May, and that necessary operations be carried on throughout the fiscal year 1949 to assure full effectiveness of the funds.

Insect and plant disease control: For an additional amount for "Insect and plant disease control," \$203,600.

In 1947, pink bollworm of cotton spread into 42 additional counties in Texas, 1 additional county in New Mexico, and into Oklahoma for the first time, resulting in 8 counties in southwestern Oklahoma being placed under quarantine. This spread made it necessary to place 402 additional gins and 14 oil mills under regulations in Texas, 2 gins in New Mexico, and 163 gins and 13 oil mills in Oklahoma, representing about a 90-percent increase in processing plants under pink bollworm regulations over the number on September 1, 1947. In addition, it is necessary to make early inspections of fields in southern Texas and adjacent areas of Mexico and apply DDT insecticides late in the present fiscal year as conditions of infestation develop, since it was recognized last season that certain areas were becoming heavily infested on both sides of the border.

To protect the previously existing quarantine area requires an allocation from appropriated funds of \$724,000, and it is estimated that an additional \$203,600 will be necessary to expand the program of control to include the new areas of infestation.

Control of Emergency Outbreaks of Insects and Plant Diseases

Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases: For an additional amount for "Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases," \$442,000.

The 1948 appropriation act provided \$2,050,000 for control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases, of which the Department allocated \$671,000 for control of grasshoppers and Mor-

mon crickets. This sum is sufficient to take care of a normal infestation. Surveys just completed by the Department, however, indicate a potential grasshopper population in 1948 substantially in excess of any that has developed since 1939, and demonstrate the need for an additional appropriation for the current year to combat these pests. Under the coordinated program of control, the State and local agencies, including property owners, contribute fully 50 percent of the cost.

CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS

Forest Pest Control Act: For expenses necessary to carry out the Forest Pest Control Act of July 25, 1947 (Public Law 110), \$843,000, to remain available until December 31, 1948.

Recent surveys by the Department of Agriculture reveal that it is confronted with several serious forest tree insect epidemics on the national forests, one of which extends into an adjacent national park. These epidemics, caused by bark beetles in the West and defoliators in the Lake States (Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois), are resulting in serious tree losses.

The plan of control for bark beetles is to treat the infested trees as early in the spring of 1948 as conditions will permit, prior to the emergence of the beetles and the attack on additional trees. This control work will require \$803,000 of the total amount requested. The plan of control for the defoliating insects in the Lake States will consist principally of aerial spraying with DDT during the summer and fall, after the insects have hatched and have started feeding, and will require the remainder, \$40,000.

FOREST SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

National forest protection and management: For an additional amount for "National forest protection and management," \$475,000.

The 1948 appropriation provided for a timber sales program involving the production of 3.5 billion board feet of lumber. Sufficient progress has been made toward this goal to not only assure its attainment but to permit it to be exceeded by an additional 400 million board feet provided additional administrative funds are made available. To handle this additional production would require an increase of \$475,000, but this expenditure would increase gross revenues by an estimated \$2,000,000. The demand for national-forest timber continues unabated, and these additional funds will contribute to the general supply of forest products, to the harvest of deteriorating timber, to better growing conditions in the forests, and to an increase in Federal revenues.

Fighting forest fires: For an additional amount for "Fighting forest fires," \$4,932,000.

Because of the impossibility of determining definitely in advance the amount of funds required during any fiscal year for fighting and preventing fires in the national forests, the annual appropriation act for the Department of Agriculture for a number of years past has provided the nominal sum of \$100,000 for this purpose. The practice has been to supplement this sum to the extent actually required by the temporary use of funds appropriated for general expense purposes of the Forest Service. After the close of the fire season each year,

it has been the custom of the Department to submit estimates, and of Congress to appropriate, the funds needed to reimburse these general expense appropriations. The purpose of this supplemental estimate of appropriation is to provide similar reimbursement for expenditures actually incurred by the Forest Service since July 1, 1947, and to provide for estimated expenditures during the remainder of the fiscal year 1948.

FEDERAL INTERMEDIATE CREDIT BANKS

Federal Intermediate Credit Banks: The amount made available under this head in the Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1948, for administrative expenses of the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, is increased from \$1,250,000 to \$1,277,500, the additional amount to be derived from the sources specified under said head.

This supplemental estimate, to increase the administrative expense limitation of the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, is required in order to reimburse the General Accounting Office for auditing the financial transactions of the banks for the fiscal years 1945, 1946, and 1947, in accordance with the George Act (59 Stat. 5) and the Government Corporation Control Act (59 Stat. 597). The requested administrative expense limitation in the 1948 Budget did not cover these audit costs, since it was originally considered that the reimbursement to the General Accounting Office would not be classified as administrative expenses in which case the corporation could have made the expenditure from the banks' funds without congressional authorization.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for "Printing and binding," \$70,000.

As a result of unforeseen increases in printing prices which have gone into effect during the fiscal year 1948, the current appropriation is insufficient to meet the essential printing and binding requirements of the Department.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: The appropriation under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1948, shall be available for hire of aircraft.

In order to obtain through the most economical means an increase in flight-hours essential to the work of the agency, provision was made in the 1949 Budget for the hire of aircraft by the Civil Aeronautics Administration which would allow a reduction of its fleet to 95 aircraft by September 30, 1948. Provision for the hire of aircraft during the fiscal year 1948 will permit more rapid disposal of the present fleet and accelerate the transition to the new program.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Salaries and expenses, field: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, field," \$152,000.

This estimate is to provide funds for the acceleration of surveys along the coasts of Alaska in areas where existing hydrographic and geodetic data are inadequate to meet the needs of essential navigation.

GENERAL PROVISION—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Notwithstanding the provisions of the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1948, for the furnishing of emergency medical services to employees in Alaska and other areas outside the United States on a reimbursable basis, the appropriations for "Salaries and expenses" of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, "Salaries and expenses" of the Civil Aeronautics Board, and "Salaries and expenses" of the Weather Bureau, shall be available during the fiscal year 1948 for furnishing such services without charge when authorized or approved by the Secretary of Commerce.

The proposed amendment will provide for: (1) restoration of the free emergency medical services which, prior to the fiscal year 1948, were furnished to certain employees of the Department in Alaska, and (2) the extension of these benefits to other areas outside the United States where determined necessary by the Secretary. Owing to the remote and isolated posts of duty to which employees are assigned in certain areas outside the United States, it is necessary that the Department be authorized to care for employees who may be incapacitated by injury or illness. Experience during the first half of the fiscal year 1948 indicates an urgent need for this provision.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES

Salaries: For an additional amount for "Salaries," \$20,000.

OIL AND GAS DIVISION

Oil and Gas Division: For an additional amount for "Oil and Gas Division," \$65,000.

The purpose of the foregoing estimates is to provide funds to enable the Secretary of the Interior to discharge responsibilities respecting fuels delegated to him by Executive Order 9919 dated January 3, 1948, issued pursuant to Public Law 395, approved December 30, 1947, which was enacted by the Congress to aid in the stabilization of commodity prices and in further stabilizing the economy of the United States.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Penalty mail costs: For an additional amount for "Penalty mail costs," \$65,000.

The substantial reduction in the appropriation made to the Department of the Interior to cover penalty mail costs during the current fiscal year, coupled with an increase in the cost rate from \$15 to \$18.60 per thousand pieces for such mailings limits authorized mailings in 1948 to 7,339,000 pieces or 42 percent less than the number mailed in the fiscal year 1947. To avoid the discontinuance of essential services, it is estimated that not less than 10,883,000 pieces must be mailed during the current fiscal year. This will involve an additional cost in the amount of this estimate.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville power transmission system: For an additional amount for "Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville power transmission system," \$725,000, to remain available until expended; and the limitation under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1948, on the amount available for operation and maintenance of the Bonneville transmission system, is increased from "\$2,500,000" to "\$2,700,000", and the limitation under said head on the amount available for personal services in the District of Columbia is increased from "\$24,000" to "\$24,500": *Provided*, That in addition to the contract authorizations contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1948, and The Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, the Administrator is authorized to contract in the fiscal year 1948 for materials, equipment, and services for power transmission facilities in an amount not in excess of \$1,475,000.

The purposes of this supplemental estimate are to (1) advance the Bonneville-Grand Coulee transmission program to conform with the accelerated Grand Coulee generator installation schedule, (2) relieve extreme hardship cases where inadequate service is now being provided, (3) improve power service to the Hanford Atomic Plant, and (4) prevent deferment of essential maintenance and provide adequate staff for operating the transmission system.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The limitations under the head "Salaries and expenses" in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1948, and under the head "Management, protection, and disposal of public lands" in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1948, as increased by the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, on the amounts available for carrying out the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1934 (43 U. S. C. 8A), as amended, shall be exclusive of those classes of expenses which were incurred prior to the adoption of Reorganization Plan Number 3 of 1946, by the General Land Office in carrying out certain provisions of said Act.

Appropriations to the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, for the 1948 fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses" and "Management, protection, and disposal of public lands" include limitations of \$91,000 and \$698,000, respectively, on expenditures for carrying out the provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934, as amended. In a decision of January 12, 1948, the Comptroller General has held that these limitations apply to those classes of expenditures incurred by the General Land Office as well as to those incurred by the Grazing Service prior to the adoption of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946, which consolidated these two services under the Bureau of Land Management. The proposed language provisions will exclude from the limitations those classes of expenses previously incurred by the General Land Office.

Fire fighting: For an additional amount for "Fire fighting," \$95,000.

An additional amount of \$95,000 is required to augment the 1948 appropriation of \$40,000 for fighting fires on or threatening lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management in the United States and Alaska. This additional sum is needed to cover actual fire suppression costs to November 30, 1947, and to provide a small amount to meet obligations during the remainder of the current fiscal year.

Payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south half of Red River: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south half of Red River," \$379.24.

An additional amount of \$379.24 is required for the purpose of paying to the State of Oklahoma its share of oil and gas royalties received from the south half of the Red River, Oklahoma, during the fiscal year 1947.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Emergency work program, Navajo and Hopi Indians: For expenses necessary for administering and carrying out a work program for the Navajo and Hopi Indians, in accordance with the Act of December 19, 1947 (Public Law 390), including personal services in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; purchase (not to exceed twenty-one) of passenger motor vehicles; and hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; \$1,500,000, to remain available until June 30, 1949.

Public Law 390, approved December 19, 1947, authorizes an appropriation of \$2,000,000 to provide immediate relief for needy Navajo and Hopi Indians; to provide useful employment on permanent construction projects duly authorized; and to secure employment for these Indians off their reservations. The Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, approved December 23, 1947, included \$500,000 for "Welfare of Indians," which was principally for direct relief of the Navajo and Hopi Indians.

This estimate will provide employment for these Indians in the construction, repair, and improvement of buildings, utilities, roads, and bridges; the conversion of desert lands on the Colorado River Reservation into irrigated farms; soil- and moisture-conservation operations; and the promotion of general farming, livestock, and gardening programs.

Suppressing forest and range fires: For an additional amount for "Suppressing forest and range fires," \$25,000.

This estimate is to meet fire-suppression costs on Indian reservations during the current fiscal year in excess of the \$12,000 appropriated for that purpose in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1948. The additional sum is needed to cover actual suppression costs incurred to date and to provide a small amount to meet obligations for this purpose during the remainder of the year.

MISCELLANEOUS INDIAN TRIBAL FUNDS

Suppressing forest and range fires (tribal funds): For an additional amount for "Suppressing forest and range fires (tribal funds)," \$25,000.

This item is to increase from \$25,000 to \$50,000 the present authorization for the expenditure of tribal funds for the suppression and

emergency prevention of fires on those Indian reservations where tribal funds are available. Fire suppression costs in the early part of the fiscal year have practically exhausted the present authorization and an additional \$25,000 will be required to make funds available for such purposes during the spring and early summer fire season.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

CONSTRUCTION

Construction: For an additional amount for "Construction," out of the reclamation fund created by the Act of June 17, 1902, as amended (43 U. S. C. 391), for construction and continuation of construction of the following projects in not to exceed the following amounts, to remain available until expended, all to be reimbursable (except as otherwise provided by law) under the reclamation laws:

Boise project, Idaho, Anderson Ranch dam, \$700,000;

Boise project, Idaho, Payette division, \$800,000;

Rathdrum Prairie project, Idaho, \$109,500 to be available for emergency rehabilitation of the works of the Hayden Lake unit.

Almost all of the 1948 appropriation of \$3,874,000 for the Boise project, Idaho, Anderson Ranch dam, has already been used for the substantial completion of the earth-fill dam under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract now being terminated. Very favorable bids have recently been received by the Bureau of Reclamation for completion of the spillway, power plant and appurtenant works under a unit-price contract. Installation of the steel penstock header in the tunnel can be accomplished only during the winter months when outflow from the reservoir is shut off. The additional amount is to permit prompt award of the new contract and the installation of the steel penstock pipe in the tunnel during the late winter and spring of 1947-48, thereby advancing by a year the date when the irrigation, flood control, and power benefits, resulting from the project, may be realized.

Increased costs and unexpected additional items of work on the Boise project, Idaho, Payette division, have served to deplete available funds to the point where it is now impossible to complete the project to the stage required to deliver water to any lands in the crop year 1948 without additional appropriations. The estimate for this project is to permit continuation of work during the remainder of the fiscal year under existing large continuing contracts and under small related contracts.

The estimate for Rathdrum Prairie project is for emergency rehabilitation work on an existing deteriorated section of woodstave conduit serving the Hayden Lake unit.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California: For an additional amount for "Parker Dam power project; Arizona-California," from power and other revenues, \$726,000.

The extreme power shortage in the Parker Dam power project market area and the increased demands for additional electric energy to pump water for irrigation purposes continue to exist as a result of several years of severe drought. It is necessary to purchase and transmit west coast energy over Bureau of Reclamation facilities to power contractors in central and southern Arizona to offset these shortages

and prevent serious crop damage. The energy is resold at a rate sufficient to recover the purchase cost and other necessary expenses. Funds provided for this purpose in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1948, will be exhausted by the middle of March 1948, and additional appropriations are required to continue the procedure for the remainder of the fiscal year. The estimate of \$726,000 is to provide the additional funds required.

North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming: For an additional amount for "North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming," from power revenues, \$56,800, of which \$25,000 is for payment of a claim under part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946 (28 U. S. C. 921).

Of the total estimate of \$56,800 for operation and maintenance for the North Platte project, \$31,800 is required for recently authorized pay increases for wage-board employees, for the purchase of metering equipment to serve additional customers, and for the purchase of transmission-line poles and hardware for use in emergency repairs of the transmission system. The amount of \$25,000 for payment of a claim is required to discharge the liability of the United States under a compromise settlement effected by the Attorney General of the United States and approved by the United States District Court for the District of Wyoming in a suit instituted against the United States pursuant to authority contained in the Federal Tort Claims Act.

COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

Boulder Canyon project: For an additional amount for "Boulder Canyon project," payable from the Colorado River Dam Fund, \$55,000.

The estimate for the Boulder Canyon project is to provide funds for recently authorized wage board increases for unclassified labor, for the repair of homes at Boulder City formerly maintained by the Defense Homes Corporation and purchased after the regular budget submission for fiscal year 1948 had been approved, and for the additional cost of stream-flow forecasting and water dispatching required during the present power shortage period to obtain the most economic use of water downstream from Hoover Dam from the standpoint of flood control, irrigation, and power production, as well as the maximum production of electric energy at Hoover Dam.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Gaging streams: For an additional amount for "Gaging streams," \$635,500, for cooperation with States or municipalities.

The purpose of this estimate is to provide additional funds for cooperative water-resources investigations during the current fiscal year. Cooperating States and municipalities have now appropriated \$2,222,000 for these activities during 1948, in the expectation that Federal funds in an equal amount would be provided, in accordance with the long-established practice of equal participation in the Nation-wide water investigations. However, the total amount of Federal funds available for matching those offerings is only \$1,586,500.

BUREAU OF MINES

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$52,000; and the limitation under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1948, on the amount available for printing and binding, is increased from "\$65,000" to "\$77,500", and the limitation under said head on the amount available for personal services in the District of Columbia is increased from "\$93,000" to "\$128,500".

Economics of mineral industries: For an additional amount for "Economics of mineral industries," \$260,000; and the limitation under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1948, on the amount available for personal services in the District of Columbia, is increased from "\$580,000" to "\$775,000".

The purpose of the foregoing estimates is to provide funds to enable the Bureau of Mines to discharge responsibilities respecting fuels delegated to the Secretary of the Interior by Executive Order 9919 dated January 3, 1948, issued pursuant to Public Law 395, approved December 30, 1947, which was enacted by the Congress to aid in the stabilization of commodity prices, and in further stabilizing the economy of the United States.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires: For an additional amount for "Emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires," \$570,000, of which \$443,400 shall be available until June 30, 1949, in the Acadia National Park, Maine, for reforestation, forest clean-up, and repair and reconstruction of buildings and facilities damaged or destroyed by fire: *Provided*, That the provisions of section 1 of the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U. S. C. 451), shall not apply to reconstruction of buildings in said park under this appropriation.

This estimate is to meet fire suppression costs incurred during the current fiscal year and to provide funds for the reconstruction, replacement, and repair of roads, trails, bridges, buildings, and equipment in areas under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service that have been damaged or destroyed by flood, fire, storm, or other unavoidable causes. The estimate of \$570,000 includes \$493,342 because of the recent fire in Acadia National Park, Maine, which will provide \$49,942 for fighting forest fires, \$196,000 for clean-up and fire hazard reduction, \$197,400 for repair and reconstruction, and \$50,000 for reforestation. For areas other than Acadia National Park, the estimate includes \$76,658 for fighting forest fires and for repair and reconstruction of facilities.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Alaska fisheries: For an additional amount for "Alaska fisheries," \$50,000.

The foregoing estimate is to provide funds for the purchase of supplies for the maintenance of the natives of the Pribilof Islands. Since 1945 the cost of such supplies is estimated to have increased about 40 percent. Due to the unavailability in the market during the past several years of many items normally procured for the natives and the availability of inventories, the significance of price increases has not heretofore been great. However, the exhaustion of inven-

tories coupled with continuing price increases has created such a shortage in available funds as to preclude the procurement of a minimum quantity of required supplies.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

TERRITORY OF ALASKA

Insane of Alaska: For an additional amount for "Insane of Alaska," \$112,200.

Pursuant to section 7 of the act of February 6, 1909 (35 Stat. 601), as amended by the act of October 14, 1942 (56 Stat. 782), the Secretary of the Interior contracted in 1942 with the Sanatorium Co. of Portland, Oreg., for the care and treatment of persons legally adjudged insane in Alaska, at a base rate of \$70 per month per patient. The contract provides that this base rate shall be adjusted at the end of each 6 months, upon the basis of the cost-of-living indices published by the Department of Labor for the preceding 6 months.

The 1948 appropriation of \$334,700 was based upon an increase of only 9.9 percent. It has now been ascertained that the increase applicable to the period from July 1 to December 31, 1947, is 46.31 percent. A supplemental appropriation of \$112,200 is required to meet this contract obligation.

Construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska: For an additional amount for the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads, tramways, buildings, ferries, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska, \$7,370,000, to remain available until expended; and in addition, the Secretary or, at his request, the Commissioner of Public Roads, Federal Works Agency, is authorized to incur obligations and enter into contracts for additional work, materials, and equipment for the purposes of this appropriation in an amount not to exceed \$4,000,000.

This estimate is to provide for the construction of the Turnagain Arm Road in Alaska, connecting Seward on the Kenai Peninsula by road with Anchorage. The program of rehabilitation for the Alaska Railroad does not include any provision for work on the Seward end of the line because of its dangerous condition and the excessive cost of both rehabilitation and maintenance. Upon completion of the Turnagain Arm Road that section of the railroad will be abandoned. Seward must have land communication with Anchorage in order to make it economically possible for the former to exist. The remainder of the Kenai Peninsula is one of the richest areas of Alaska, containing approximately 9,000 square miles of agricultural, timber, mining, fishing, and recreational resources.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Tax Division: For an additional amount for personal services of the Tax Division, \$18,000.

This additional amount is required because of an unanticipated increase in criminal tax prosecutions and appellate litigation for which the Tax Division is responsible. Additional attorneys and stenographers are necessary for the Division in order that the Government's interests in these matters may be adequately protected. The increase in criminal and appellate matters has arisen subsequent to the preparation of the Budget for the current year, and for that reason no provision was made for it in the estimates for the year.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for "Printing and binding," \$150,000.

This additional amount is required because of increased obligations for printing, principally of briefs and court records. The requirements for these purposes, being largely dependent upon the course of litigation through the courts, could not be fully foreseen when the Budget for the current year was in preparation, and it now appears that the foregoing supplemental amount will be required.

Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for "Salaries and expenses, Lands Division," \$150.50.

This estimate is for the payment of a claim certified for settlement by the Comptroller General, chargeable to an appropriation that is exhausted, which requires a deficiency appropriation for payment.

Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for "Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field," \$864.76.

This estimate is for the payment of claims certified by the Comptroller General and to permit correction of an accounting error between the 1945 and 1946 appropriations under this title. These actions constitute charges to an appropriation that is exhausted, and therefore require a deficiency appropriation.

Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth," \$155,000.

This amount is required largely because of additional unforeseen travel costs of deputy marshals in transporting prisoners and serving process, and because unanticipated expenditures for overtime pay could not be absorbed within available funds.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

Medical and hospital service: For an additional amount for "Medical and hospital service," \$43,000.

This estimate provides \$43,000 for pay increases to medical and dental reserve officers of the Public Health Service commissioned corps detailed to the penal institution medical services. These increases were authorized by Public Law 365, approved August 5, 1947.

FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

The amount made available under this head in The Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1948, for administrative expenses of the Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated, is increased from "\$225,000" to "\$260,000", the additional amount to be derived from the sources specified under said head.

This additional amount is required in order to permit the Corporation to pay, out of the limitation on administrative expenses, certain expenses which were not considered chargeable to the limitation when the 1948 estimate was prepared. These expenses are rent in the District of Columbia, payment of which is required by section 306 of the Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1948, and the cost of the audit of the Corporation made by the Comptroller General under authority of sections 105 and 301 of the Government Corporation Control Act, approved December 6, 1945.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Salaries and expenses: The limitation under this head in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, on the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, is increased from "\$2,327,700" to "\$2,530,000".

The Bureau's programs for 1948 emphasize the preservation of national series of statistics and the curtailment of State and local series. This development necessarily requires a higher proportion of staff located in Washington than was formerly required. However, in order to operate within the reduced limitation on personnel services in the District of Columbia, the Bureau has had to decentralize to the field part of the staff engaged in compilation and analysis of national employment and construction data. This shift of a departmental operation to the field has proved to be inefficient, costly, and has resulted in delays in the release of important statistical information.

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—MILITARY FUNCTIONS

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

Penalty Mail, Military Functions

Penalty mail: For deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail of the Department of the Army, military functions (39 U. S. C. 321d), \$5,000,000.

The exemption from penalty mail deposits granted the Department of the Army by section 5 of Public Law 364 of the Seventy-eighth Congress was repealed by Public Law 239 of the Eightieth Congress, approved July 25, 1947. The estimated cost for fiscal year 1948 for Department of the Army, military functions (including Department of the Air Force), is \$5,000,000.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Quartermaster Service, Army

Clothing and equipage: For an additional amount for "Clothing and equipage," \$26,670,000.

The foregoing estimate is for the additional funds required in fiscal year 1948 for initiating the procurement of a distinctive uniform for the enlisted men of the United States Air Force. The total cost of providing one new uniform for each man is estimated at \$54,424,000. By providing \$26,670,000 at this time, however, it will be possible to apply \$27,754,000 against the cost of this distinctive uniform through the utilization of cloth and other items currently under procurement by the Quartermaster Corps for existing type uniforms.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

Pay of Military Academy

Cadets: For an additional amount for "Cadets," \$83,488.

The annual pay of cadets was increased from \$780 to \$936 effective at the start of the current fiscal year, by Public Law 96, approved June 20, 1947. No provision for this increase was made in the 1948 Budget since enactment of the change in pay rate was not anticipated at the time of submission of the 1948 Budget to the Congress.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Cemeterial Expenses

Cemeterial expenses: For an additional amount for "Cemeterial expenses," \$1,021,000, to remain available until June 30, 1949.

This supplemental estimate of appropriation is for the purpose of providing for the initial construction phases of new national cemeteries in Hawaii and Puerto Rico. At this time it is proposed to develop 50 of the 98 acres in Hawaii and 18.75 of the 75 acres in Puerto Rico. No national cemeteries are available, but there is an urgent need for provision of burial places for World War II dead in these localities.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Rivers and Harbors

Maintenance and improvement of existing river and harbor works: For an additional amount for "Maintenance and improvement of existing river and harbor works," \$265,000.

Additional funds in the amount shown above are required in the current fiscal year to defray the cost of emergency ice-breaking operations on the Illinois Waterway, thereby permitting continuance of barge operations on the waterway throughout the winter of 1947-48, in an effort to alleviate the existing critical shortage of fuel in the Middle West.

Due to the emergency nature of the work, the need for funds for its accomplishment could not be foreseen and provided for at the time the 1948 Budget estimates of appropriation were prepared.

Flood Control

Flood control, general: For an additional amount for "Flood control, general," \$1,000,000.

Additional funds in the amount shown above are required in the current fiscal year to defray the cost of continuing the program of snagging and clearing work, pursuant to section 2 of the Flood Control Act, approved August 28, 1937, as amended. This program provides relief from overbank flooding to areas throughout the country where the need is most urgent, and results in benefits of an immediate and widespread nature. Continuation of the program, without interruption, is highly desirable and necessary in order that the unusually large accumulations of snags and debris resulting from unprecedented floods during 1947 in many sections of the country, particularly in the Mississippi Basin, may be removed prior to the flood season in 1948.

The War Department Civil Appropriation Bill, 1948, included \$500,000 for this item as passed by the House of Representatives and \$1,000,000 as passed by the Senate but the item was entirely omitted in final enactment of the bill.

PENALTY MAIL, CIVIL FUNCTIONS

Penalty mail: For deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail of the Department of the Army, civil functions (39 U. S. C. 321d), \$200,000.

The exemption from penalty-mail deposits granted the Department of the Army by section 5 of Public Law 364 of the Seventy-eighth Congress was repealed by Public Law 239 of the Eightieth Congress, approved July 25, 1947.

GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS

Government and relief in occupied areas: For an additional amount for "Government and relief in occupied areas," \$150,000,000.

This supplemental estimate of appropriation is for the purpose of providing the necessary supplies to minimize disease and unrest in occupied areas and represents an additional requirement on the part of the United States by reason of the inability of the British to continue dollar support in bizonal Germany.

The Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, appropriated \$340,000,000 for additional occupation costs. This sum was \$150,000,000 less than the amount recommended to Congress.

On December 17, 1947, a new agreement was entered into between the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States. This agreement covers the financial responsibility for bizonal Germany and the further sum of \$100,000,000 will be required in this fiscal year to carry out this agreement.

The remaining \$50,000,000 of the present estimate is needed to assure the uninterrupted flow of supplies to occupied areas.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY—NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Penalty Mail

Penalty mail: For deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail of the Navy Department and the Naval Establishment (39 U. S. C. 321d), \$2,957,000.

The exemption from penalty mail deposits granted the Department of the Navy by section 5 of Public Law 364 of the Seventy-eighth Congress was repealed by Public Law 239 of the Eightieth Congress, approved July 25, 1947.

BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

Training, Education, and Welfare, Navy

Naval training station, San Diego, California: For an additional amount for the naval training station at San Diego, California, \$120,000.

Naval training station, Great Lakes, Illinois: For an additional amount for the naval training station at Great Lakes, Illinois, \$165,000.

The foregoing estimates of appropriation are necessary to meet the increased cost of maintenance and operation resulting from increased training loads. These increased training costs are a result of a revised personnel plan for the Navy which involves an increased number of recruits to be trained during the latter part of this fiscal year. No provision for these increased costs was made in the 1948

Budget since the personnel plan on which it was based would have deferred this increase in the training load until the following fiscal year, with the effect of reducing the number of trained men available for duty with the fleet in the early part of that year to a number now considered inadequate.

Naval Academy

Naval Academy: For an additional amount for "Naval Academy," \$114,000.

The foregoing estimate of appropriation is necessary to meet the increases in pay established under authority of the act of July 16, 1862 (34 U. S. C. 505), for per diem employees, and increased costs of fuel, which were not contemplated at the time of transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1948.

Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: For an additional amount for "Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania," \$9,100.

The additional funds recommended have been made necessary because of pay increases authorized by the Secretary of the Navy for unclassified employees. These pay increases were authorized to be effective November 17, 1947, and were not contemplated at the time of the transmission of the Budget for fiscal year 1948.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

Public Works, Bureau of Yards and Docks

Public Works, Bureau of Yards and Docks: The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to enter into contracts for naval public works, as follows:

Naval Base, Guam: Acquisition of land as authorized by Act of August 2, 1946 (60 Stat. 803), \$1,600,000;

Postgraduate school, Monterey, California: Postgraduate school facilities, including the necessary construction and alterations to provide school facilities, quarters, and collateral facilities and equipment, and the acquisition of the necessary land, all as authorized by the Act of July 31, 1947 (Public Law 302), \$2,500,000.

The foregoing estimates of appropriation are necessary to implement the authority heretofore granted by the Congress in the cited statutes.

The land to be acquired on the Island of Guam is presently utilized by the Navy. It is considered desirable that it be acquired and that settlement therefor be effected without further delay.

The acquisition of land and the establishment of permanent postgraduate school facilities at Monterey, Calif., should be undertaken at an early date in order to make existing postgraduate school facilities available for other use and to facilitate the Navy postwar officer training program.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the Postal Revenues)

When the 1948 estimates were prepared in July 1946, it was believed that the revenues would amount to \$1,192,410,000. The mail volume was estimated at 37,331,305,000 pieces and special service transactions at 791,250,000. The trend through 1947 was upward to a greater degree than anticipated, making it necessary to revise the 1948 estimates in July 1947.

At that time revenues for 1948 were estimated at \$1,368,905,000; pieces of mail at 39,132,350,000; and special service transactions at 856,098,000. The upward trend in postal business has continued and revenues reported for the first 5 months of 1948 show an increase of 12.42 percent over the first 5 months of 1947.

The Treasury and Post Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1948, Public Law 147, provided appropriations for the Post Office Department of \$1,531,661,050, which was later increased by the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, Public Law 299, by \$74,272,500, for a total of \$1,605,933,550. The supplemental estimates of appropriation submitted herewith for the Post Office Department for fiscal year 1948 total \$141,268,800, which will raise the total to \$1,747,202,350. These estimates have been based on 5 months' operations in 1948 with an upward trend showing an accelerating characteristic. More accurate estimates can be submitted about April 1 when the effect on the several appropriations of the past Christmas season and the increasing mail volume will be known more definitely.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Contingent and miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount for "Contingent and miscellaneous expenses," \$12,800.

Increased prices of supplies and equipment purchased under this appropriation make necessary the majority of this supplemental estimate. The sum of \$1,000 is needed for contractual services, mainly for the purchase of copies of transcripts of hearings in connection with mail pay rates to railroads, which matter is now being considered by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for "Printing and binding," \$270,000.

The increase in volume of postal business has required the printing of more forms and money order blanks than was previously anticipated. In addition, the cost of printing has increased because of higher paper and labor costs. The estimate is based on a 14 percent rise above 1947 price levels.

FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Compensation to postmasters: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Compensation to postmasters," \$1,000,000.

This deficiency estimate is made necessary due to the unanticipated number of claims for terminal leave during the fiscal year 1947.

Clerks, first- and second-class post offices: For an additional amount for "Clerks, first- and second-class post offices," \$34,600,000.

Total manpower requirements for post offices are directly related to increases in mail volume. The present appropriation for clerk hire was based on an increase in postal revenues in 1948 over 1947 of 5.21 percent, with an indicated increase in mail volume of 3 percent. The report of postal revenues for the first five months of 1948 indicates a 12.42 percent increase over the same period in 1947, making this estimate necessary.

Carfare and bicycle allowance: For an additional amount for "Carfare and bicycle allowance," \$175,000.

This supplemental estimate of appropriation is made necessary by (1) the extension of city delivery service, and (2) increase in rates by public transportation companies.

City delivery carriers: For an additional amount for "City delivery carriers," \$20,000,000.

The increase of personnel in this service is due almost entirely to the rapid expansion of home and commercial construction throughout the country. If this service is not extended to new residential subdivisions, the only alternative for people living in these new developments is to call at post offices, and this kind of service is more expensive than the delivery service.

Special-delivery compensation and fees: For an additional amount for "Special-delivery compensation and fees," \$750,000.

Increase of 9.04 percent in volume of this class of service makes necessary this supplemental estimate of appropriation.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Star-route service: For an additional amount for "Star-route service," \$765,000.

This estimate is required to meet the increased cost of service resulting from higher bids on renewal of contracts and readvertisements of contracts. It also provides for new routes, or extensions of existing routes, established to maintain service where rail transportation is discontinued or curtailed.

Star-Route and Air-Mail Service, Alaska: For an additional amount for "Star-Route and Air-Mail Service, Alaska," \$422,800.

Star-Route and Air-Mail Service, Alaska: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Star-Route and Air-Mail Service, Alaska," \$224,500.

Star-Route and Air-Mail Service, Alaska: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Star-Route and Air-Mail Service, Alaska," \$42,000.

These estimates are necessary to meet the increased cost of air-mail service in Alaska caused by the fixing of temporary rates by the Civil Aeronautics Board for service on routes AAM 232, AAM 214, and AAM 148, part I. They also provide for an increase in volume of mail over that anticipated by the present appropriations.

Powerboat service: For an additional amount for "Powerboat service," \$95,000.

This estimate is necessary to meet the increase in cost of this service resulting from the increase in volume of mail transported at pound rates to and from Alaska and Hawaii, and the addition of stevedore service in Alaska.

Railroad transportation and mail messenger service: For an additional amount for "Railroad transportation and mail messenger service," \$59,920,000.

Railroad transportation and mail messenger service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Railroad transportation and mail messenger service," \$14,300,000.

Included in these supplemental estimates of appropriation is the sum of \$37,775,820 for fiscal year 1948, and \$12,300,000 for fiscal year 1947, to cover increase in cost of transportation by railroads. Under date of December 23, 1947, the Interstate Commerce Commission issued a directive which sets up an interim rate increase of 25 percent for mail transportation by railroads, such increase being retroactive to February 19, 1947. The balance of the estimates for 1947 and 1948 is to cover cost of mail volume transported in excess of that originally anticipated.

Railway Mail Service: For an additional amount for "Railway Mail Service," \$3,900,000.

This estimate is necessary in order to meet the increased cost of personal services in handling mail on trains and in terminals of the Railway Mail Service resulting from the increasing volume of mail. It is estimated that 3.7 percent more man-hours will be required to move the mail.

Railway postal clerks, travel allowance: For an additional amount for "Railway postal clerks, travel allowance," \$200,000.

The increase in cost of travel occasioned by the greater number of man-hours of travel on trains by clerks makes this estimate necessary.

Foreign mail transportation: For an additional amount for "Foreign mail transportation," \$14,600,000.

Additional funds are needed to meet the cost of the tremendous increase in foreign mail volume. During the first 5 months of the current fiscal year foreign mail volume increased 81.3 percent over that handled for the corresponding period of fiscal year 1947. There is no indication that the volume of this class of mail will be materially reduced during the remainder of the current fiscal year.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Unpaid money orders more than one year old: For an additional amount for "Unpaid money orders more than one year old," \$321,000.

The number and amounts of claims for money orders more than one year old are increasing to a point above that previously anticipated, which makes it necessary to include an additional amount for this purpose.

OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Post Office stationery, equipment, and supplies: For an additional amount for "Post Office stationery, equipment, and supplies," \$815,000.

The increase in mail volume has necessitated additional supplies over the quantity originally estimated. This condition, together with price increases ranging from 10 percent upward in stationery, equipment, and supplies, makes this supplemental estimate of appropriation necessary. The equipment and supplies covered by the annual appropriation and this supplemental estimate are the minimum under which efficient service can be performed.

Equipment shops, Washington, District of Columbia: For an additional amount for "Equipment shops, Washington, District of Columbia," \$425,000.

The limited facilities of the equipment shops would not permit the manufacture of additional canvas mail-bag requirements, and outside manufacturers were unable to supply canvas-bag needs within the time necessary to promptly handle the unprecedented increase in parcel post mail volume. Therefore, during the second quarter of the current fiscal year it was necessary for the Post Office Department to purchase 1,000,000 burlap bags. This supplemental estimate of appropriation is to replace funds used for that purpose.

Vehicle service: For an additional amount for "Vehicle service," \$3,277,000.

During the past 6 months of the current fiscal year the volume of parcel post mail handled by the Postal Service has greatly exceeded all previous records. This increase in volume was partly due to two increases in express rates authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission within the past 13 months, the last increase being effective in September 1947. Even though double duty was performed by Government-owned trucks, it was impossible to promptly move the mails. The result was that the Post Office Department was required to hire trucks under contract at a much higher rate than the cost of Government-operated service. A strike of the Railway Express employees in New York during September and October of 1947 also necessitated the use of additional contract trucks. The additional trucks used under contract and the increase of supplies, materials, tires, and parts over the original estimate make necessary this supplemental estimate of appropriation.

Transportation of equipment and supplies: For an additional amount for "Transportation of equipment and supplies," \$305,200.

Additional requirements under this appropriation are made necessary due to the shipment of additional postal cards and new trucks. During the current fiscal year the public has increased the use of postal cards, thereby necessitating the shipment of 52 carloads over the original estimate. Acceleration of the new truck delivery program will require additional shipments of 436 full car, and 488 less-than-full-car lots. In addition, an increase in freight rates was authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission on December 30, 1947.

Public Buildings, Maintenance and Operation

Operating supplies, public buildings: For an additional amount for "Operating supplies, public buildings," \$415,000.

The supplemental estimate of appropriation under this head is made necessary by (1) increase in cost of steam, fuel oil, coal, electricity for light and power, and (2) increase in freight rates authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission. All of these increases are over and above original estimates for 1948.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT SERVICE

Salaries and expenses, Department of State: The limitation under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1948, on dues for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only, or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members, newspapers, teletype rentals, and tolls, is increased from "\$65,000" to "\$80,000".

This increase in limitation is required to cover costs of: (1) teletype facilities which connect the Department of State with the world-wide facilities of the Army and Navy (these facilities have previously been provided without charge but the Department has now been informed that reimbursement will be necessary); (2) teletype facilities between Washington and the New York Despatch Agent which a recently completed survey indicates will provide a more economical means of communication than the long distance telephone; and (3) the proposed installation of teletype "scrambler" equipment to avoid interception of certain classified messages between Washington and New York. No additional appropriation of funds is required to meet this increase in the limitation.

THE INSTITUTE OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

The Institute of Inter-American Affairs: For expenses necessary to enable The Institute of Inter-American Affairs, created by the Act of August 5, 1947 (Public Law 369), to carry out the provisions of said Act, \$3,848,500, to be deposited directly to the Institute's special deposit account with the Treasurer of the United States and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding the provisos in the appropriations for The Institute of Inter-American Affairs and the Inter-American Educational Foundation, Incorporated (Delaware corporations), in title I of The Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1948, all funds transferred to the Institute pursuant to section 12 of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs Act (Public Law 369, approved August 5, 1947), shall remain available until expended, for all of the purposes of said Act: *Provided further*, That in addition to the sum of \$800,000 made available in The Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1948, and the sum of \$132,000 made available in The Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, for administrative expenses of The Institute of Inter-American Affairs and the Inter-American Educational Foundation, Incorporated (Delaware corporations), and transferred to the Institute pursuant to section 12 of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs Act, the funds of the Institute are hereby made available for administrative expenses during the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$85,000.

The 1948 appropriation act carried \$8,115,000 for the corporations, Institute of Inter-American Affairs and Inter-American Educational Foundation, Incorporated. These appropriations contemplated liquidation of the corporations. The Institute of Inter-American Affairs Act, approved August 5, 1947, created a Federal corporate body known as The Institute of Inter-American Affairs to succeed the two former corporations and also provided for the transfer of funds of the latter to the new corporation. The recommended appropriation and increase in administrative expense limitation provides for certain agricultural, health, and educational programs which had previously been scheduled for termination during the fiscal year 1948 but which are now to continue under authority of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs Act.

GENERAL PROVISION—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The funds and authority available to the Secretary of State pursuant to the Act of March 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 31), as amended, to carry out the agreement of December 31, 1943, between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Liberia for the construction of the port, port facilities, and access roads in Monrovia, Liberia, which have been heretofore partially constructed, shall remain available for such purpose until June 30, 1950.

It is now estimated that fulfillment of the agreement of December 31, 1943, with Liberia for construction of a port, port facilities, and access roads will require until June 30, 1950. Lend-lease funds appropriated to the President and allocated to the Department of the Navy for this construction will lapse for expenditure purposes on June 30, 1948, and the authority for the necessary functions will expire on June 30, 1949, pursuant to the Lend-Lease Act. The above provision extending time limitations will make possible the fulfillment of an obligation to the Government of Liberia and completion of a project which would otherwise remain very limited economically.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

FISCAL SERVICE

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

Distinctive paper for United States currency: For an additional amount for "Distinctive paper for United States currency," \$361,000.

This supplemental estimate is required to enable the Treasury Department to replenish its stocks of blank distinctive paper by June 30, 1948. Since the enactment of fiscal year 1948 appropriation bill, the unit price has increased from \$0.4125 to \$0.4875 per pound which has limited purchases to approximately five-sixths the number of sheets that could have been secured at the original lower cost. Over half of the additional 29,336,000 sheets, for which this supplemental estimate is being requested, will merely compensate for those sheets not purchased this fiscal year because of the price increase. Furthermore, the volume of redemptions has been considerably higher than was anticipated at the time the 1948 appropriation was under consideration. Recently the banks have been requested again to reduce the standard of currency fitness in order to maintain in circulation a greater number of used bills. Notwithstanding all of the efforts of the Department, the stocks of currency are at dangerously low levels.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Refunding internal revenue collections: For an additional amount for "Refunding internal revenue collections," \$800,000,000.

This supplemental estimate is required by the Bureau of Internal Revenue to augment funds for refunds to taxpayers for fiscal year 1948. It is estimated that \$2,031,000,000 will be needed for all refunding purposes for the current fiscal year, and since the 1948 appropriation act provided \$1,231,000,000, the difference of \$800,000,000 is being requested as a supplemental estimate. Estimated individual income-tax prepayment refunds of \$1,560,000,000 represent more than three-fourths of the total of all refunds, \$2,031,000,000. During the first

5 months of fiscal year 1947 individual income-tax prepayment refunds were approximately \$85,000,000, or about 5.3 percent of total prepayment refunds made during the entire year. Similarly, during the first 5 months of this fiscal year, 1948, prepayment refunds made totaled \$81,181,236, or approximately 5.2 percent of the estimated total of prepayment refunds, \$1,560,000,000, for the year. It is anticipated that other miscellaneous refunds will total about \$471,000,000, which is commensurate with prior year figures of a like nature.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$1,650,000.

This supplemental estimate is required to enable the Treasury to replenish its stocks of completed currency by June 30, 1948. Although banks are still turning back into circulation much currency that, in normal years, would have been considered unfit for further use, they have recently been requested again to reduce the standard of fitness in order to return to circulation a greater number of used bills. Despite this precaution, the reserve stocks of completed bills have been depleted below a safe level during recent months. At the time the 1948 Budget was prepared, it was not anticipated that redemptions would increase so rapidly as to seriously deplete reserve stocks of completed currency.

SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

Reimbursement to District of Columbia, benefit payments to White House Police and Secret Service forces: For an additional amount for "Reimbursement to District of Columbia, benefit payments to White House Police and Secret Service forces," \$10,700.

This supplemental estimate is required by the Treasury Department, in accordance with the act of October 14, 1940, as amended, to reimburse the District of Columbia an amount equal to the difference between total annuities paid and receipts from retirement deductions from salaries of men on active duty. The additional \$10,700 is needed because of the addition of five annuitants to the retired rolls subsequent to submission of the original 1948 estimate.

TITLE II—REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATION

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—MILITARY FUNCTIONS

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Finance Service, Army

Pay of the Army: The amount made available under this head in the Military Appropriation Act, 1948, is reduced by the amount of \$150,000,000, said amount to be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury immediately upon the approval of this Act.

The amount recommended for rescission represents estimated savings in pay of enlisted personnel resulting from the decline in the strength of the Army below that provided for in appropriations for 1948 because of the inability to obtain sufficient numbers of new recruits. Savings of \$150,000,000 are indicated on the basis of experience for the first 6 months of this fiscal year.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISION

SEC. 301. The limitation in section 4 of the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, on the amount which may be transferred to the National Security Council, the National Security Resources Board, and the Office of the Secretary of Defense, from appropriations for the War Department for the Military Establishment and for the Navy Department and the naval service, is increased from "\$2,000,000" to "\$2,500,000".

The Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, provides for the transfer of not to exceed \$2,000,000 from War and Navy Department appropriations to the National Security Council, the National Security Resources Board and the Office of the Secretary of Defense, to finance the activities of those agencies until such time as the Congress shall have made appropriations therefor. Due to understrength in the Army and savings in the Navy Department, sufficient funds are available for transfer to these agencies to cover all their expenses during the fiscal year 1948, obviating the need for new appropriations. The proposed provision would increase the limitation on the amount to be transferred to \$2,500,000, which is the estimated total of requirements for the fiscal year 1948.

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DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued: February 25, 1948
For actions of February 24, 1948
80th-2nd, No. 34

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed urgent deficiency appropriation bill which includes items for BE&PQ and Forest Service; rejected additional REA funds. House agreed to conference report on civil-service retirement bill. House passed bill to continue for one month certain allocation and export-import powers.

HOUSE

1. **URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948.** Passed with amendment this bill, H. R. 5525, which had been reported by the Appropriations Committee earlier in the day (H. Rept. 1421)(pp. 1668, 1678, 1689-98).

The bill includes the following items:

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:

Insect investigations: Control of citrus blackfly, \$100,000 (same as budget estimate).

Insect and plant disease control: Pink bollworm control, \$174,200 (budget estimate was \$203,600). Decrease resulting from a delay of approximately 1½ months in availability of funds to begin control work.

Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases: Grasshopper and Mormon cricket control, \$442,000 (same as budget estimate).

Control of Forest Pests:

Control of several forest tree insect epidemics on the National forests and adjacent National park areas, \$843,000 (same as budget estimate).

Forest Service:

National forest protection and management: Timber sales, \$475,000 (same as budget estimate).

Fighting forest fires: Annual deficiency, \$4,932,000 (same as budget estimate).

Proposed increase in administrative-expense limitation of Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, to cover cost of the GAO audit (budget estimate,

\$27,500), is still pending before the Committee. The Committee report states: "The committee has pending before it a number of items proposing deficiency and supplemental appropriations for the current fiscal year and expects to report to the House a general bill covering the pending items at an early date." During the debate, Chairman Taber stated that they hope to report the later bill about Mar. 11 and that there will be another bill in May (p. 1690).

The bill also includes \$1,188,600 additional for the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government. Regarding this item, the Committee report states: "The committee has inquired thoroughly into the program and objectives of the Commission and is convinced that a great deal of good is to be derived from its operations. Therefore, the committee recommends approval of the full amount of the requested supplemental appropriation."

Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Heselton, Mass., as amended by an amendment by Rep. Coffin, Mich., to prohibit use of these appropriations for converting coal heat to oil or gas heat in Federally owned or rented buildings (pp. 1692-5).

Rejected, 151-181, a motion by Rep. Rankin, Miss., to recommit the bill with instructions that it be reported with an amendment providing \$300,000,000 additional for REA (pp. 1691-2, 1696-7). After the bill was passed, Chairman Taber stated that there was no budget estimate for this item and compared the existing appropriation with the allocations (p. 1698). Various other members then discussed the item (pp. 1698, 1699, 1700, 1714).

Rep. Case, S. Dak., discussed the Forest Service items and commended FS accomplishments (p. 1696).

Rep. Cannon, Mo., criticized the Legislative Reorganization Act in general (pp. 1690-1).

2. **PERSONNEL; RETIREMENT.** Agreed to the conference report on H.R. 4127, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act (pp. 1684-9). Rep. Murray, Tenn., inserted a chart showing a comparison of some of the more important features of the present Civil Service Retirement Act and the conference agreement on H.R. 4127 (pp. 1687-8). For a summary of the provisions of the conference agreement see Digests 28 and 29. The Senate has not yet acted on the conference report.
3. **EXPORT-IMPORT CONTROLS; ALLOCATIONS.** Passed without amendment H.R. 5391, to continue until Mar. 31, 1948, allocation powers over certain materials, including tin; import controls over fats and oils, rice, nitrogen fertilizers, etc.; and export controls over certain fibers, petroleum, etc. under the Second Decentral Act of 1947 (pp. 1673-5).
4. **FERTILIZERS.** Passed without amendment H.R. 5275, to provide for free entry of limestone for use as fertilizer (pp. 1671-2).
5. **FURS.** Passed without amendment H.R. 4938, to classify platinum-fox furs as dutiable (pp. 1672-3).
6. **FOREST PRODUCTS.** Passed without amendment H.R. 5328, to provide for the free entry of certain wood wastes (pp. 1670-1).
7. **FOREIGN AID.** Agreed without amendment to H.Res. 476, extending to May 1, 1948, the date for the Select Committee on Foreign Aid to submit its report (p. 1673). This resolution was reported earlier in the day (H.Rept. 1418) (p. 1714).
Rep. Gavin, Pa., recommended Rep. Dirksen, Ill., to "head the European recovery program" (p. 1668).
Received a Mass. Legislature memorial urging enactment of a sound and effective European recovery plan (p. 1715).

[COMMITTEE PRINT]

NOTICE.—This report is given out subject to release when consideration of the bill which it accompanies has been completed by the whole committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

80TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
2d Session } No. 452

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948

FEBRUARY 24, 1948.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. TABER, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 5520]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

The estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in House Document No. 502.

SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The committee has pending before it a number of items proposing deficiency and supplemental appropriations for the current fiscal year and expects to report to the House a general bill covering the pending items at an early date. However, certain of the items require immediate action and are included in the accompanying bill. On most of them it is necessary that funds be available by early March.

Of the total recommended, ~~\$130,990,385~~ \$117,583,942 is necessary to carry out legal obligations under various grants-to-States programs administered by the Federal Security Agency; \$4,932,000 is the expense of fighting forest fires (Department of Agriculture); \$3,300,000 is required to meet obligations under various Workmen's Compensation acts; and \$801,643 is chargeable to the Treasury of the District

of Columbia. These items total \$126,617,585, leaving \$4,372,800 of appropriations for general purposes, against which the committee has made reductions of \$252,116/

231,516

TEMPORARY AVIATION POLICY BOARD

The Temporary Aviation Policy Board was established under authority of Public Law 287 of the Eightieth Congress, which law directs that the Board's report be filed by March 1, 1948, and authorizes appropriations of \$50,000. An appropriation of \$40,000 was made and it is now determined that in addition thereto \$5,000 will be required to complete the work and get the report in on time.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

A Budget estimate of \$31,000 was proposed to supplement the original appropriation of \$400,000 for this agency. The original appropriation contemplated that the agency would go out of existence on February 29 and included funds for terminal leave of all the employees. These terminal leave funds are now carried in a budgetary reserve. The budget proposal contemplated the release of this budgetary reserve and the appropriation of \$31,000 additional for the expenses necessary to operation of the agency until June 30 and an increase in personnel from a total of 67 in February to 93 for the remainder of the year. In addition to the personnel directly employed, there are 31 employees of the Interstate Commerce Commission doing work for the Office of Defense Transportation.

The most acute period of the year in the transportation field is the winter months when shipments of fuel are at their peak. There has been an acute shortage of fuel oil in certain localities during this winter but the Director of the Office of Defense Transportation testified that every drop of oil was moved on time and that none of the shortages in oil were due to failure of railroad transportation. In view of this record, which evidences the fact that the Office has been able to meet its responsibilities to date with its present number of personnel, the committee sees no justification for increasing the number for the remainder of the year. Therefore, the amount of \$31,000 has not been allowed. The Bureau of the Budget should release such portion of the budgetary reserve as is required to carry the current number of employees through the remainder of the year.

CAPITOL POWER PLANT

The committee considered an estimate of \$139,500 for the Capitol power plant, of which \$118,000 was intended for the purchase of coal required during the remainder of the fiscal year and \$21,500 was for repairs and improvements. The committee recommends appropriation of the item for coal, \$118,000, and has deferred the items for repairs and improvements for future consideration when more detailed information will be available.

COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

The Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government was established under authority of Public Law 162,

Eightieth Congress, and an initial appropriation of \$750,000 was carried in the second supplemental appropriation bill last July to enable them to begin work. At that time the Commission had not been organized and it was not possible to evaluate their total requirements. The Commission was organized under the chairmanship of the Honorable Herbert Hoover in September 1947 and has planned a comprehensive work program looking forward to making reports to Congress as required by the enabling legislation at the beginning of the first session of the Eighty-first Congress in January 1949. This work program entails a total expenditure of \$1,938,600, or \$1,188,600 in excess of the previous appropriation.

The committee has inquired thoroughly into the program and objectives of the Commission and is convinced that a great deal of good is to be derived from its operations. Therefore, the committee recommends approval of the full amount of the requested supplemental appropriation.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service was established as an independent agency under the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act, Public Law 101, Eightieth Congress, on August 22, 1947, and an initial appropriation for salaries and expenses of \$1,320,000 was provided to carry the operations through February 1948. At the time that appropriation was made the Director of the new office had not been appointed and there was no basis for evaluating requirements for the full year. The office took over 355 employees of the former conciliation service in the Department of Labor and now has a total of 375 employees. The budget estimate, \$950,000, contemplated carrying this organization and the employment of 24 additional persons during the remainder of the fiscal year.

It was testified that total obligations to the end of February would use up almost entirely the appropriation originally made, \$1,320,000, but that actual expenditures to January 31 total \$952,000. Careful computations by the committee indicate that the agency's total obligations to the end of February are high and that there should be in excess of \$100,000 available for obligation after February 29. Furthermore, the additional employees probably could not all be recruited immediately and would render little service during the remainder of the fiscal year, thereby reducing the amount that will be required for their salaries. The committee therefore recommends an appropriation of \$800,000 for the remainder of the fiscal year.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

The bill includes four items for the Federal Security Agency which comprise a total of \$120,883,942, and of this amount \$117,583,942 is for "Grants to States for vocational education (\$1,583,942)," "Hospital construction (\$15,000,000)," and "Assistance to aged, dependent children, and the blind (\$101,000,000)." These three items are required by operation of law. The remaining \$3,300,000 is necessary to pay medical expenses and compensation due employees of the Federal Government for injuries, illness, and loss of life incurred in line of duty.

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

The appropriation for 1948 carried a limitation of \$20,000,000 on the amount of funds of the Federal Housing Administration which might be used for administrative expenses. By the act of December 27, 1947 (Public Law 394), the amount of loans on housing which the Administration is authorized to insure under title VI was increased by \$750,000,000. This title expires on March 31, 1948, and it will be necessary for the Administration to act on all pending cases prior to that time. The budget proposal was to increase the administrative expense limitation by \$1,000,000 to be used for the employment of additional personnel. The agency has adequate funds to carry all existing personnel through the remainder of the year. It would not be wise to attempt to employ additional persons to handle this emergency work load as it would not be possible to get them trained to do the technical job involved in time to be of real use. What the Administration should do is use the present staff to the fullest degree possible by placing all appraisers, valuers, and other necessary personnel on as nearly a full overtime basis as possible. The committee recommends an increase in the administrative expense fund of \$200,000 for payment of overtime which should go as far as money can go toward meeting the emergency situation.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The committee has held hearings on a number of items for the District of Columbia and reports in the accompanying bill, all except capital-outlay items with respect to which it has not yet secured full information. Items in the accompanying bill include deficiencies in the fiscal years 1946 and 1947 for medical charities, payment of the District of Columbia share for the fiscal year 1947 of the expenses of maintenance of United States courts in the District of Columbia, provision for enforcement of the recent law requiring licensing of undertakers, additional amount required for the penny milk fund, payment to St. Elizabeths Hospital for care of the mentally ill and settlement of claims and judgments. Also included are two public works items, improvements to the psychiatric ward at Gallinger Hospital (\$54,500) and construction of a refuse transfer station (\$918,700), the estimate for which was \$965,000. Testimony before the committee was to the effect that if the contract for the latter project can be let immediately, the District Commissioners can take advantage of a bid of \$918,700.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The bill includes \$6,966,200 for the Department of Agriculture, of which \$4,932,000 is for fighting forest fires. In accordance with the practice of some years' standing, the Congress appropriated \$100,000 for this purpose and authorized the Department to spend from other funds such amounts as were necessary. Four hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars is included for cruising timber in the national forests to designate trees which may be cut for lumber in the working season of 1948. This item is a profitable venture for the Treasury inasmuch as \$1 expended for this purpose results in a return of \$5 to the Treasury. The remainder of the items under the Department

of Agriculture are for various insect pest control programs administered by the Bureau of Entomology and for which provision must be made in time for the spring season.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The Civil Aeronautics Administration is in the process of reducing the number of airplanes which it owns and operates and requested authority to use its 1948 appropriations through the remainder of the year for the hire of aircraft inasmuch as it is considered cheaper than to purchase, maintain, and service their own equipment. The committee has approved this program but has placed a limitation of \$75,000 on the amount which may be expended for hire during 1948.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey requested, and the committee has approved, \$152,000 to accelerate surveys on the Arctic coast of Alaska. Adequate charts of this area are essential for the protection of naval vessels.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill

[The year indicated after each item denotes the fiscal year]

Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with budget estimate
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS			
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH			
<i>House of Representatives</i>			
Beneficiaries of deceased Representatives-----	-----	\$25, 000	+ \$25, 000
Temporary Congressional Aviation Policy Board-----	-----	5, 000. 00	+ 5, 000. 00
Architect of the Capitol: Capitol Buildings and Grounds:			
Capitol Power Plant-----	\$139, 500. 00	118, 000. 00	- 21, 500. 00
Library of Congress: Distribution of printed cards: Salaries and expenses-----	26, 216. 00	(¹)	- 26, 216. 00
Total, legislative branch-----	165, 716. 00	148, 000. 00	- 17, 716. 00
THE JUDICIARY			
Miscellaneous items of expense: Salaries of judges-----	75, 000. 00	75, 000. 00	-----
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT			
Office for Emergency Management: Office of Defense Transportation: Salaries and expenses-----	31, 000. 00	-----	- 31, 000. 00
INDEPENDENT OFFICES			
Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government: Salaries and expenses-----	1, 188, 600. 00	1, 188, 600. 00	-----

Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service: Salaries and expenses-----	950,000.00	800,000.00	—150,000.00
Federal Security Agency:			
Bureau of Employees' Compensation: Employees' compensation fund-----	3,300,000.00	3,300,000.00	-----
Office of Education: Further development of vocational education-----	1,583,942.00	1,583,942.00	-----
Public Health Service: Grants for hospital construction-----	15,000,000.00	15,000,000.00	-----
Social Security Administration: Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind-----	101,000,000.00	101,000,000.00	-----
Housing and Home Finance Agency: Federal Housing Administration (admin- istrative expense authorization)-----	(1,000,000.00)	(200,000.00)	(—800,000.00)
Philippine War Damage Commission (administrative expense authorization)-----	(275,000.00)	(275,000.00)	-----
Total, independent offices-----	123,022,542.00	122,872,542.00	—150,000.00
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
Compensation and retirement fund expenses: District government employees' compensation-----	45,000.00	45,000.00	-----
Regulatory agencies: Office of Recorder of Deeds-----	33,992.00	33,992.00	-----
Courts: United States Courts (1947)-----	227,311.64	227,311.64	-----
Health Department:			
Operating expenses, Health Department (excluding hospitals)-----	3,400.00	-----	—3,400.00
Capital outlay, Gallinger Municipal Hospital-----	54,500.00	54,500.00	-----
Medical charities:			
1947-----	85,101.35	85,101.35	-----
1946-----	55,181.10	55,181.10	-----
1 \$26,000 to be transferred.			

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with budget estimate
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued			
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—continued			
Public welfare:			
Agency services-----	\$36,000.00	\$36,000.00	-----
Saint Elizabeths Hospital-----	250,000.00	250,000.00	-----
Public Works: Capital outlay, Refuse Division (contract authorization)-----	(965,000.00)	(918,700.00)	(—\$46,300.00)
Settlement of claims and suits-----	2,633.23	2,633.23	-----
Judgments-----	11,924.35	11,924.35	-----
Total, District of Columbia (payable from District of Columbia funds)-----	805,043.67	801,643.67	—3,400.00
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
Agricultural Research Administration: Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:			
Salaries and expenses:			
Insect investigations-----	100,000.00	100,000.00 ✓	-----
Insect and plant-disease control-----	203,600.00	174,200.00	—29,400.00
Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases-----	442,000.00	442,000.00	-----

Control of forest pests: Forest Pest Control Act-----	843, 000. 00	843, 000. 00	-----
Forest Service: Salaries and expenses:			
National forest protection and management-----	475, 000. 00	475, 000. 00	-----
Fighting forest fires-----	4, 932, 000. 00	4, 932, 000. 00	-----
Total, Department of Agriculture-----	6, 995, 600. 00	6, 966, 200. 00	-----29, 400, 00
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
Coast and Geodetic Survey: Salaries and expenses, field-----	152, 000. 00	152, 000. 00	-----
Total, Department of Commerce-----	152, 000. 00	152, 000. 00	-----
Grand total-----	131, 246, 901. 67	131, 015, 385. 67	-----231, 516. 00

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NOTICE: This bill is given out subject to release when consideration of it has been completed by the Whole Committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5520'

[Report No. 1421]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 24, 1948

Mr. TABER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-

1 plemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
2 1948, and for other purposes, namely:

3 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

4 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

5 TEMPORARY CONGRESSIONAL AVIATION POLICY BOARD

6 For payment to Mary E. M. Drewry, widow of Patrick
7 H. Drewry, late a Representative from the State of Virginia,
8 \$12,500.

9 For payment to Lida Robsion, widow of John M.
10 Robsion, late a Representative from the State of Kentucky,
11 \$12,500.

12 For an additional amount for salaries and expenses of
13 the Temporary Congressional Aviation Policy Board created
14 by the Act to establish a National Aviation Council, and
15 for other purposes (Public Law 287, 80th Congress), to be
16 available until June 30, 1948, and to be disbursed by the
17 Secretary of the Senate on vouchers approved by the Chair-
18 man, \$5,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall
19 be made in accordance with the laws applicable to inquiries
20 and investigations ordered by the Senate.

21 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

22 CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

23 Capitol Power Plant: For an additional amount for
24 "Capitol Power Plant", \$118,000.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

DISTRIBUTION OF PRINTED CARDS

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses” for the distribution of printed cards and other publications of the Library, \$26,000, to be transferred from “Printing and binding, catalogue cards, 1948”.

THE JUDICIARY

COURT OF CLAIMS

Salaries and expenses: The appropriation under this head in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1948, is hereby made available in an amount not to exceed \$25,000, as may be necessary and approved by the chief justice, Court of Claims, for transfer to the appropriation “Repairs and improvements” for expenditure by the Architect of the Capitol for structural changes, alterations, and installations of fixtures in the Court of Claims buildings, necessary for the accommodations of the court.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

Salaries of judges: For an additional amount for “Salaries of judges”, \$75,000.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE

BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the

1 Government, \$1,188,600: *Provided*, That the appropriation
2 of \$750,000 under this head in the Second Supplemental
3 Appropriation Act, 1948, is hereby consolidated with and
4 made a part of this appropriation, the total thereof to be
5 disbursed and accounted for as one fund which shall remain
6 available during the existence of the Commission for expenses
7 necessary to carry out the Act of July 7, 1947 (Public Law
8 162), as amended by the Act of December 19, 1947 (Public
9 Law 391), including travel expenses; printing and binding;
10 and deposits in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C.
11 321d).

12 FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

13 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
14 "Salaries and expenses", including attendance at meetings
15 concerned with labor and industrial relations; services as
16 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
17 U. S. C. 55a); and payment of claims pursuant to section
18 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921);
19 \$800,000.

20 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

21 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

22 Employees' compensation fund: For an additional
23 amount for "Employees' compensation fund", \$3,300,000.

24 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

25 Further development of vocational education: For an

1 additional amount for "Further development of vocational
2 education", \$1,583,942.

3 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

4 Grants for hospital construction: For liquidation of con-
5 tractual obligations authorized to be incurred during the
6 fiscal year 1948 or any subsequent fiscal year for construc-
7 tion grants under part C, title VI, of the Public Health
8 Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 291-291m),
9 \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended.

10 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

11 Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent
12 children, and aid to the blind: For an additional amount for
13 "Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent
14 children, and aid to the blind", \$101,000,000.

15 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

16 FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

17 Federal Housing Administration: The amount made
18 available under this head in the Government Corporations
19 Appropriation Act, 1948, for administrative expenses of the
20 Federal Housing Administration, is increased from "\$20,-
21 000,000" to "\$20,200,000", the additional amount to be de-
22 rived from the sources specified under said head.

23 PHILIPPINE WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION

24 Philippine War Damage Commission: The limitation

1 under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation
2 Act, 1948, on the amount available for necessary expenses of
3 the Philippine War Damage Commission, is increased from
4 “\$1,900,000” to “\$2,175,000”.

5 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

6 COMPENSATION AND RETIREMENT FUND EXPENSES

7 District government employees' compensation: For an
8 additional amount for “District government employees’
9 compensation”, \$45,000.

10 REGULATORY AGENCY

11 Office of Recorder of Deeds: For an additional amount
12 for “Office of Recorder of Deeds”, \$33,992.

13 COURTS

14 United States courts: For an additional amount, fiscal
15 year 1947, for “United States courts”, \$227,311.64.

16 HEALTH DEPARTMENT

17 Operating expenses, Health Department (excluding
18 hospitals) : The appropriation “Operating expenses, Health
19 Department (excluding hospitals)”, shall be available, in an
20 amount not to exceed \$3,400, for the enforcement of the Act
21 relating to the licensing of undertakers.

22 Capital outlay, Gallinger Municipal Hospital: For the
23 construction of three elevators and for revision of heating
24 system for the psychiatric unit, \$54,500, to remain avail-
25 able until June 30, 1949.

Medical charities: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for care and treatment of indigent patients under contracts made by the Health Officer of the District of Columbia and approved by the Commissioners with institutions, as follows: Children's Hospital, \$36,923; Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, \$23,845.30; Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital, \$24,333.05; in all, \$85,101.35.

Medical charities: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for care and treatment of indigent patients under contracts made by the Health Officer of the District of Columbia and approved by the Commissioners with institutions, as follows: Children's Hospital, \$27,218; Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, \$11,203.40; Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital, \$16,759.70; in all, \$55,181.10.

PUBLIC WELFARE

Agency services: For an additional amount for "Agency services", \$36,000; and the limitation for carrying out a "penny milk" program for the school children of the District of Columbia is increased "\$62,000" to "\$98,000".

Saint Elizabeths Hospital: For an additional amount for "Saint Elizabeths Hospital", \$250,000.

PUBLIC WORKS

Capital outlay, Refuse Division: The Commissioners of

1 the District of Columbia are authorized to enter into contract
2 or contracts for the construction of a refuse transfer station
3 in square 739 at a total cost of not to exceed \$918,700.

4 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

5 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved
6 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of
7 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (46 Stat. 500),
8 \$2,633.23.

9 JUDGMENTS

10 For the payment of final judgments, rendered against
11 the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document
12 No. 502, together with such further sum as may be neces-
13 sary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per
14 annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date
15 the same became due until the date of payment, \$11,924.35.

16 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

17 The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of
18 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be
19 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as
20 defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1948.

21 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

22 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

23 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

24 Salaries and Expenses

25 Insect investigations: For an additional amount for "In-
26 sect investigations", to provide for investigations in Mexico,

1 including testing of methods that may be used for the control
2 of citrus blackfly, \$100,000, to remain available until June
3 30, 1949.

4 Insect and plant disease control: For an additional
5 amount for "Insect and plant disease control", \$174,200.

6 Control of Emergency Outbreaks of Insects and Plant
7 Diseases

8 Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant
9 diseases: For an additional amount for "Control of emer-
10 gency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases", \$442,000.

11 Control of Forest Pests

12 Forest Pest Control Act: For expenses necessary to
13 carry out the Forest Pest Control Act of July 25, 1947
14 (Public Law 110), \$843,000, to remain available until
15 December 31, 1948.

16 FOREST SERVICE

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 National forest protection and management: For an
19 additional amount for "National forest protection and man-
20 agement", \$475,000.

21 Fighting forest fires: For an additional amount for
22 "Fighting forest fires", \$4,932,000.

23 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

24 CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

25 Salaries and expenses: Not to exceed \$75,000 of the
26 appropriation under this head in the Department of Com-

1 merce Appropriation Act, 1948, shall be available for hire
2 of aircraft.

3 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

4 Salaries and expenses, field: For an additional amount
5 for "Salaries and expenses, field", \$152,000.

6 TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISION

7 SEC. 201. No part of any appropriation contained in
8 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
9 person who engages in a strike against the Government of
10 the United States or who is a member of an organization
11 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
12 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
13 cates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the
14 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
15 or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an
16 affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the
17 person making the affidavit has not, contrary to the pro-
18 visions of this section, engaged in a strike against the Gov-
19 ernment of the United States, is not a member of an
20 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
21 to strike against the Government of the United States, or
22 that such person does not advocate, and is not a member
23 of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the
24 Government of the United States by force or violence:

1 *Provided further,* That any person who engages in a strike
2 against the Government of the United States or who is a
3 member of an organization of Government employees that
4 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
5 United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an
6 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-
7 ment of the United States by force or violence and accepts
8 employment the salary or wages for which are paid from
9 any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a
10 felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than
11 \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both:
12 *Provided further,* That the above penalty clause shall be
13 in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other pro-
14 visions of existing law.

15 SEC. 202. This Act may be cited as the "Urgent De-
16 ficiency Appropriation Act, 1948".

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

80TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R.

[Report No.]

A BILL

Making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

By Mr. TABER

FEBRUARY 24, 1948

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948

FEBRUARY 24, 1948.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. TABER, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5525]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

The estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in House Document No. 502.

SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The committee has pending before it a number of items proposing deficiency and supplemental appropriations for the current fiscal year and expects to report to the House a general bill covering the pending items at an early date. However, certain of the items require immediate action and are included in the accompanying bill. On most of them it is necessary that funds be available by early March.

Of the total recommended, \$131,015,385.67, \$117,583,942 is necessary to carry out legal obligations under various grants-to-States programs administered by the Federal Security Agency; \$4,932,000 is the expense of fighting forest fires (Department of Agriculture); \$3,300,000 is required to meet obligations under various Workmen's Compensation acts; and \$801,643 is chargeable to the Treasury of the District of Columbia. These items total \$126,617,585, leaving \$4,397,800 of appropriations for general purposes, against which the committee has made reductions of \$231,516.

TEMPORARY AVIATION POLICY BOARD

The Temporary Aviation Policy Board was established under authority of Public Law 287 of the Eightieth Congress, which law directs that the Board's report be filed by March 1, 1948, and authorizes appropriations of \$50,000. An appropriation of \$40,000 was made and it is now determined that in addition thereto \$5,000 will be required to complete the work and get the report in on time.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

A Budget estimate of \$31,000 was proposed to supplement the original appropriation of \$400,000 for this agency. The original appropriation contemplated that the agency would go out of existence on February 29 and included funds for terminal leave of all the employees. These terminal leave funds are now carried in a budgetary reserve. The budget proposal contemplated the release of this budgetary reserve and the appropriation of \$31,000 additional for the expenses necessary to operation of the agency until June 30 and an increase in personnel from a total of 67 in February to 93 for the remainder of the year. In addition to the personnel directly employed, there are 31 employees of the Interstate Commerce Commission doing work for the Office of Defense Transportation.

The most acute period of the year in the transportation field is the winter months when shipments of fuel are at their peak. There has been an acute shortage of fuel oil in certain localities during this winter but the Director of the Office of Defense Transportation testified that every drop of oil was moved on time and that none of the shortages in oil were due to failure of railroad transportation. In view of this record, which evidences the fact that the Office has been able to meet its responsibilities to date with its present number of personnel, the committee sees no justification for increasing the number for the remainder of the year. Therefore, the amount of \$31,000 has not been allowed. The Bureau of the Budget should release such portion of the budgetary reserve as is required to carry the current number of employees through the remainder of the year.

CAPITOL POWER PLANT

The committee considered an estimate of \$139,500 for the Capitol power plant, of which \$118,000 was intended for the purchase of coal required during the remainder of the fiscal year and \$21,500 was for repairs and improvements. The committee recommends appropriation of the item for coal, \$118,000, and has deferred the items for repairs and improvements for future consideration when more detailed information will be available.

COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE
GOVERNMENT

The Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government was established under authority of Public Law 162, Eightieth Congress, and an initial appropriation of \$750,000 was

carried in the second supplemental appropriation bill last July to enable them to begin work. At that time the Commission had not been organized and it was not possible to evaluate their total requirements. The Commission was organized under the chairmanship of the Honorable Herbert Hoover in September 1947 and has planned a comprehensive work program looking forward to making reports to Congress as required by the enabling legislation at the beginning of the first session of the Eighty-first Congress in January 1949. This work program entails a total expenditure of \$1,938,600, or \$1,188,600 in excess of the previous appropriation.

The committee has inquired thoroughly into the program and objectives of the Commission and is convinced that a great deal of good is to be derived from its operations. Therefore, the committee recommends approval of the full amount of the requested supplemental appropriation.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service was established as an independent agency under the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act, Public Law 101, Eightieth Congress, on August 22, 1947, and an initial appropriation for salaries and expenses of \$1,320,000 was provided to carry the operations through February 1948. At the time that appropriation was made the Director of the new office had not been appointed and there was no basis for evaluating requirements for the full year. The office took over 355 employees of the former conciliation service in the Department of Labor and now has a total of 375 employees. The budget estimate, \$950,000, contemplated carrying this organization and the employment of 24 additional persons during the remainder of the fiscal year.

It was testified that total obligations to the end of February would use up almost entirely the appropriation originally made, \$1,320,000, but that actual expenditures to January 31 total \$952,000. Careful computations by the committee indicate that the agency's total obligations to the end of February are high and that there should be in excess of \$100,000 available for obligation after February 29. Furthermore, the additional employees probably could not all be recruited immediately and would render little service during the remainder of the fiscal year, thereby reducing the amount that will be required for their salaries. The committee therefore recommends an appropriation of \$800,000 for the remainder of the fiscal year.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

The bill includes four items for the Federal Security Agency which comprise a total of \$120,883,942, and of this amount \$117,583,942 is for "Grants to States for vocational education (\$1,583,942)," "Hospital construction (\$15,000,000)," and "Assistance to aged, dependent children, and the blind (\$101,000,000)." These three items are required by operation of law. The remaining \$3,300,000 is necessary to pay medical expenses and compensation due employees of the Federal Government for injuries, illness, and loss of life incurred in line of duty.

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

The appropriation for 1948 carried a limitation of \$20,000,000 on the amount of funds of the Federal Housing Administration which might be used for administrative expenses. By the act of December 27, 1947 (Public Law 394), the amount of loans on housing which the Administration is authorized to insure under title VI was increased by \$750,000,000. This title expires on March 31, 1948, and it will be necessary for the Administration to act on all pending cases prior to that time. The budget proposal was to increase the administrative expense limitation by \$1,000,000 to be used for the employment of additional personnel. The agency has adequate funds to carry all existing personnel through the remainder of the year. It would not be wise to attempt to employ additional persons to handle this emergency work load as it would not be possible to get them trained to do the technical job involved in time to be of real use. What the Administration should do is use the present staff to the fullest degree possible by placing all appraisers, valuers, and other necessary personnel on as nearly a full overtime basis as possible. The committee recommends an increase in the administrative expense fund of \$200,000 for payment of overtime which should go as far as money can go toward meeting the emergency situation.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The committee has held hearings on a number of items for the District of Columbia and reports in the accompanying bill, all except capital-outlay items with respect to which it has not yet secured full information. Items in the accompanying bill include deficiencies in the fiscal years 1946 and 1947 for medical charities, payment of the District of Columbia share for the fiscal year 1947 of the expenses of maintenance of United States courts in the District of Columbia, provision for enforcement of the recent law requiring licensing of undertakers, additional amount required for the penny milk fund, payment to St. Elizabeths Hospital for care of the mentally ill and settlement of claims and judgments. Also included are two public works items, improvements to the psychiatric ward at Gallinger Hospital (\$54,500) and construction of a refuse transfer station (\$918,700), the estimate for which was \$965,000. Testimony before the committee was to the effect that if the contract for the latter project can be let immediately, the District Commissioners can take advantage of a bid of \$918,700.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The bill includes \$6,966,200 for the Department of Agriculture, of which \$4,932,000 is for fighting forest fires. In accordance with the practice of some years' standing, the Congress appropriated \$100,000 for this purpose and authorized the Department to spend from other funds such amounts as were necessary. Four hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars is included for cruising timber in the national forests to designate trees which may be cut for lumber in the working season of 1948. This item is a profitable venture for the Treasury inasmuch as \$1 expended for this purpose results in a return of \$5 to the Treasury. The remainder of the items under the Department

of Agriculture are for various insect pest control programs administered by the Bureau of Entomology and for which provision must be made in time for the spring season.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The Civil Aeronautics Administration is in the process of reducing the number of airplanes which it owns and operates and requested authority to use its 1948 appropriations through the remainder of the year for the hire of aircraft inasmuch as it is considered cheaper than to purchase, maintain, and service their own equipment. The committee has approved this program but has placed a limitation of \$75,000 on the amount which may be expended for hire during 1948.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey requested, and the committee has approved, \$152,000 to accelerate surveys on the Arctic coast of Alaska. Adequate charts of this area are essential for the protection of naval vessels.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948

6

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill

[The year indicated after each item denotes the fiscal year]

Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with budget estimate
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS			
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH			
<i>House of Representatives</i>			
Beneficiaries of deceased Representatives-----	-----	\$25, 000. 00	+ \$25, 000
Temporary Congressional Aviation Policy Board-----	-----	5, 000. 00	+ 5, 000. 00
Architect of the Capitol: Capitol Buildings and Grounds:			
Capitol Power Plant-----		118, 000. 00	- 21, 500. 00
Library of Congress: Distribution of printed cards: Salaries and expenses-----	\$139, 500. 00	(1)	- 26, 216. 00
Total, legislative branch-----	165, 716. 00	148, 000. 00	- 17, 716. 00
THE JUDICIARY			
Miscellaneous items of expense: Salaries of judges-----	75, 000. 00	75, 000. 00	-----
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT			
Office for Emergency Management: Office of Defense Transportation: Salaries and expenses-----	31, 000. 00	-----	- 31, 000. 00
INDEPENDENT OFFICES			
Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government: Salaries and expenses-----	1, 188, 600. 00	1, 188, 600. 00	-----

Federal Security Agency:		950,000. 00	800,000. 00	--150,000. 00
Bureau of Employees' Compensation: Employees' compensation fund-----		3,300,000. 00	3,300,000. 00	-----
Office of Education: Further development of vocational education-----		1,583,942. 00	1,583,942. 00	-----
Public Health Service: Grants for hospital construction-----		15,000,000. 00	15,000,000. 00	-----
Social Security Administration: Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind-----		101,000,000. 00	101,000,000. 00	-----
Housing and Home Finance Agency: Federal Housing Administration (admin- istrative expense authorization)-----		(1,000,000. 00)	(200,000. 00)	(-800,000. 00)
Philippine War Damage Commission (administrative expense authorization)-----		(275,000. 00)	(275,000. 00)	-----
Total, independent offices-----		123,022,542. 00	122,872,542. 00	--150,000. 00
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
Compensation and retirement fund expenses: District government employees' compensation-----		45,000. 00	45,000. 00	-----
Regulatory agencies: Office of Recorder of Deeds-----		33,992. 00	33,992. 00	-----
Courts: United States Courts (1947)-----		227,311. 64	227,311. 64	-----
Health Department:				
Operating expenses, Health Department (excluding hospitals)-----		3,400. 00	-----	--3,400. 00
Capital outlay, Gallinger Municipal Hospital-----		54,500. 00	54,500. 00	-----
Medical charities:				
1947-----		85,101. 35	85,101. 35	-----
1946-----		55,181. 10	55,181. 10	-----

¹ \$26,000 to be transferred.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with budget estimate
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued			
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—continued			
Public welfare:			
Agency services-----	\$36, 000. 00	\$36, 000. 00	-----
Saint Elizabeths Hospital-----	250, 000. 00	250, 000. 00	-----
Public Works: Capital outlay, Refuse Division (contract authorization)-----	(965, 000. 00)	(918, 700. 00)	(—\$46, 300. 00)
Settlement of claims and suits-----	2, 633. 23	2, 633. 23	-----
Judgments-----	11, 924. 35	11, 924. 35	-----
Total, District of Columbia (payable from District of Columbia funds)-----	805, 043. 67	801, 643. 67	—3, 400. 00
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
Agricultural Research Administration: Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:			
Salaries and expenses:			
Insect investigations-----	100, 000. 00	100, 000. 00	-----
Insect and plant-disease control-----	203, 600. 00	174, 200. 00	—29, 400. 00
Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases-----	442, 000. 00	442, 000. 00	-----

Union Calendar No. 681

80TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 5525

[Report No. 1421]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 24, 1948

Mr. TABER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill;
which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain
appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948,
and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 *That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money*
- 4 *in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-*

1 plemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
2 1948, and for other purposes, namely:

3 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

4 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

5 For payment to Mary E. M. Drewry, widow of Patrick
6 H. Drewry, late a Representative from the State of Virginia,
7 \$12,500.

8 For payment to Lida Robsion, widow of John M.
9 Robsion, late a Representative from the State of Kentucky,
10 \$12,500.

11 TEMPORARY CONGRESSIONAL AVIATION POLICY BOARD

12 For an additional amount for salaries and expenses of
13 the Temporary Congressional Aviation Policy Board created
14 by the Act to establish a National Aviation Council, and
15 for other purposes (Public Law 287, 80th Congress), to be
16 available until June 30, 1948, and to be disbursed by the
17 Secretary of the Senate on vouchers approved by the Chair-
18 man, \$5,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall
19 be made in accordance with the laws applicable to inquiries
20 and investigations ordered by the Senate.

21 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

22 CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

23 Capitol Power Plant: For an additional amount for
24 "Capitol Power Plant", \$118,000.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

DISTRIBUTION OF PRINTED CARDS

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses” for the distribution of printed cards and other publications of the Library, \$26,000, to be transferred from “Printing and binding, catalogue cards, 1948”.

THE JUDICIARY

COURT OF CLAIMS

Salaries and expenses: The appropriation under this head in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1948, is hereby made available in an amount not to exceed \$25,000, as may be necessary and approved by the chief justice, Court of Claims, for transfer to the appropriation “Repairs and improvements” for expenditure by the Architect of the Capitol for structural changes, alterations, and installations of fixtures in the Court of Claims buildings, necessary for the accommodations of the court.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

Salaries of judges: For an additional amount for “Salaries of judges”, \$75,000.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE

BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the

1 Government, \$1,188,600: *Provided*, That the appropriation
 2 of \$750,000 under this head in the Second Supplemental
 3 Appropriation Act, 1948, is hereby consolidated with and
 4 made a part of this appropriation, the total thereof to be
 5 disbursed and accounted for as one fund which shall remain
 6 available during the existence of the Commission for expenses
 7 necessary to carry out the Act of July 7, 1947 (Public Law
 8 162), as amended by the Act of December 19, 1947 (Public
 9 Law 391), including travel expenses; printing and binding;
 10 and deposits in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C.
 11 321d).

12 FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

13 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
 14 "Salaries and expenses", including attendance at meetings
 15 concerned with labor and industrial relations; services as
 16 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
 17 U. S. C. 55a); and payment of claims pursuant to section
 18 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921);
 19 \$800,000.

20 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

21 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

22 Employees' compensation fund: For an additional
 23 amount for "Employees' compensation fund", \$3,300,000.

24 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

25 Further development of vocational education: For an

1 additional amount for "Further development of vocational
2 education", \$1,583,942.

3 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

4 Grants for hospital construction: For liquidation of con-
5 tractual obligations authorized to be incurred during the
6 fiscal year 1948 or any subsequent fiscal year for construc-
7 tion grants under part C, title VI, of the Public Health
8 Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 291-291m),
9 \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended.

10 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

11 Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent
12 children, and aid to the blind: For an additional amount for
13 "Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent
14 children, and aid to the blind", \$101,000,000.

15 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

16 FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

17 Federal Housing Administration: The amount made
18 available under this head in the Government Corporations
19 Appropriation Act, 1948, for administrative expenses of the
20 Federal Housing Administration, is increased from "\$20,-
21 000,000" to "\$20,200,000", the additional amount to be de-
22 rived from the sources specified under said head.

23 PHILIPPINE WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION

24 Philippine War Damage Commission: The limitation

1 under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation
2 Act, 1948, on the amount available for necessary expenses of
3 the Philippine War Damage Commission, is increased from
4 “\$1,900,000” to “\$2,175,000”.

5 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

6 COMPENSATION AND RETIREMENT FUND EXPENSES

7 District government employees' compensation: For an
8 additional amount for “District government employees’
9 compensation”, \$45,000.

10 REGULATORY AGENCY

11 Office of Recorder of Deeds: For an additional amount
12 for “Office of Recorder of Deeds”, \$33,992.

13 COURTS

14 United States courts: For an additional amount, fiscal
15 year 1947, for “United States courts”, \$227,311.64.

16 HEALTH DEPARTMENT

17 Operating expenses, Health Department (excluding
18 hospitals) : The appropriation “Operating expenses, Health
19 Department (excluding hospitals)”, shall be available, in an
20 amount not to exceed \$3,400, for the enforcement of the Act
21 relating to the licensing of undertakers.

22 Capital outlay, Gallinger Municipal Hospital: For the
23 construction of three elevators and for revision of heating
24 system for the psychiatric unit, \$54,500, to remain avail-
25 able until June 30, 1949.

Medical charities: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for care and treatment of indigent patients under contracts made by the Health Officer of the District of Columbia and approved by the Commissioners with institutions, as follows: Children's Hospital, \$36,923; Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, \$23,845.30; Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital, \$24,333.05; in all, \$85,101.35.

Medical charities: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for care and treatment of indigent patients under contracts made by the Health Officer of the District of Columbia and approved by the Commissioners with institutions, as follows: Children's Hospital, \$27,218; Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, \$11,203.40; Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital, \$16,759.70; in all, \$55,181.10.

PUBLIC WELFARE

Agency services: For an additional amount for "Agency services", \$36,000; and the limitation for carrying out a "penny milk" program for the school children of the District of Columbia is increased from "\$62,000" to "\$98,000".

Saint Elizabeths Hospital: For an additional amount for "Saint Elizabeths Hospital", \$250,000.

PUBLIC WORKS

Capital outlay, Refuse Division: The Commissioners of

1 the District of Columbia are authorized to enter into contract
2 or contracts for the construction of a refuse transfer station
3 in square 739 at a total cost of not to exceed \$918,700.

4 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

5 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved
6 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of
7 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (46 Stat. 500),
8 \$2,633.23.

9 JUDGMENTS

10 For the payment of final judgments, rendered against
11 the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document
12 No. 502, together with such further sum as may be neces-
13 sary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per
14 annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date
15 the same became due until the date of payment, \$11,924.35.

16 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

17 The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of
18 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be
19 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as
20 defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1948.

21 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

22 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

23 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

24 Salaries and Expenses

25 Insect investigations: For an additional amount for "In-
26 sect investigations", to provide for investigations in Mexico,

1 including testing of methods that may be used for the control
2 of citrus blackfly, \$100,000, to remain available until June
3 30, 1949.

4 Insect and plant disease control: For an additional
5 amount for "Insect and plant disease control", \$174,200.

6 Control of Emergency Outbreaks of Insects and Plant
7 Diseases

8 Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant
9 diseases: For an additional amount for "Control of emer-
10 gency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases", \$442,000.

11 Control of Forest Pests

12 Forest Pest Control Act: For expenses necessary to
13 carry out the Forest Pest Control Act of July 25, 1947
14 (Public Law 110), \$843,000, to remain available until
15 December 31, 1948.

16 FOREST SERVICE

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 National forest protection and management: For an
19 additional amount for "National forest protection and man-
20 agement", \$475,000.

21 Fighting forest fires: For an additional amount for
22 "Fighting forest fires", \$4,932,000.

23 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

24 CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

25 Salaries and expenses: Not to exceed \$75,000 of the
26 appropriation under this head in the Department of Com-

1 merce Appropriation Act, 1948, shall be available for hire
2 of aircraft.

3 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

4 Salaries and expenses, field: For an additional amount
5 for "Salaries and expenses, field", \$152,000.

6 TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISION

7 SEC. 201. No part of any appropriation contained in
8 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
9 person who engages in a strike against the Government of
10 the United States or who is a member of an organization
11 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
12 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
13 cates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the
14 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
15 or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an
16 affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the
17 person making the affidavit has not, contrary to the pro-
18 visions of this section, engaged in a strike against the Gov-
19 ernment of the United States, is not a member of an
20 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
21 to strike against the Government of the United States, or
22 that such person does not advocate, and is not a member
23 of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the
24 Government of the United States by force or violence:

1 *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike
2 against the Government of the United States or who is a
3 member of an organization of Government employees that
4 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
5 United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an
6 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-
7 ment of the United States by force or violence and accepts
8 employment the salary or wages for which are paid from
9 any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a
10 felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than
11 \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both:
12 *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be
13 in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other pro-
14 visions of existing law.

15 SEC. 202. This Act may be cited as the "Urgent De-
16 ficiency Appropriation Act, 1948".

Union Calendar No. 681

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5525

[Report No. 1421]

A BILL

Making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

By Mr. TABER

FEBRUARY 24, 1948

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. WOLCOTT. What the gentleman states might be true. We have not the exact figures here, but in the aggregate there has been an increase in rents. However, if there has been any increase in controlled rents, it surely is not the fault of the legislation. The fault is in the administration of the act. The gentleman says that rents have increased 5 percent or five times, or whatever the figure was.

Mr. McCORMACK. About 5½ percent, that is correct.

Mr. WOLCOTT. The gentleman must have in mind that all new construction was taken out of control, which resulted in more homes being constructed during the last year than had ever been constructed in a comparable period in the last 20 years. In addition to that the gentleman, of course, has in mind that by mutual consent the landlords and the tenants could get together and increase the rent up to 15 percent.

Mr. McCORMACK. That is where the increase took place.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I know the gentleman always means to be very fair. Rents have increased 5 percent. For a full, complete, and fair understanding of the problem, the gentleman should give the House the figures on how much rents have increased in those properties which are under control.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman overlooks the fact that on those premises where there is no lease made there are violations and tenants are afraid to make complaint. The survey shows that this runs in some cities to a higher percentage than the increases made in accordance with the decontrol law of last year in relation to the 15-percent provision on leased premises made before December 1, 1947. As an illustration, I have here a letter from a lady living in Greenwood, Conn. Here is a canceled check for \$65. This is a case where the landlord tried to compel her and her husband to pay \$125 a month. There are tens of thousands of cases of increases made outside of the law since July 1, 1946.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman two additional minutes.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, increases have been made in violation of the law where the tenant is afraid to make complaint and where the Housing Expediter has not the personnel to make the investigation, because in connection with taking away last year, as the law did, effective control, there were sharp reductions made in appropriations for personnel for the Housing Expediter, as a result of which there is not only the decontrol law of last year bringing harmful results, for which the Republican Party must stand responsible but in addition to that what few limited controls are in the law are limited to being enforced by reduced appropriations, as a result of which the Housing Expediter was not able to employ enough help to enforce the few controls contained in the law of last year.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I do not know what the gentleman is trying to prove when he says that rents increased 5 percent. But why should Congressmen complain about that when we increased our salaries 50 percent?

Mr. McCORMACK. What a very, very fine contribution that is, with 40,000,000 families of America in need of housing and my friend comparing the plight of those 40,000,000 families as against 435 Members of the House and 96 Members of the Senate. On that ground alone the gentleman's observation falls to the ground. The purpose of my remarks is to show the harmful results that have flowed from the law of last year.

When the Committee on Banking and Currency considers a bill during the next 30 days I hope it will give serious consideration to strengthening the weaknesses that exist in the law passed last year, having in mind, first, justice; justice to the millions of families throughout this country calls for more effective control than is contained in the present law.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, in my opinion we are going in the wrong direction on this rent-control proposition.

In my opinion, if rent controls had been discontinued when the war closed, there would have been a building boom throughout this country and there would today be houses for everybody. If we are going to have this kind of control, pass it back to the States. Let each State control its own affairs. But, I do not want to be a party to grinding into the dust the man or the woman who tries to own a little property, and that is exactly what this rent control is doing. We had better encourage people to own homes; we had better encourage people to own property throughout this country instead of persecuting the ones who have saved a little money, purchased a little property, and now have to pay the taxes on it, maintain it, and keep it up.

This rent-control law is keeping ex-servicemen out of houses, and in many cases keeping people in them who stayed at home and made more money than they had ever made before.

I do not know how much debate there will be on this proposition, but as far as I am concerned I am for getting back to the American policy and taking off these controls that, in my opinion, are doing more harm than good. They are keeping people from renting their homes, and they are keeping people from renting apartments or rooms in their homes. They are afraid to do so. You get people in there and you cannot get them out, although they may have their wages raised or their incomes increased three or four times, the landlord cannot raise the rent.

In many instances old people who have saved money and bought homes have lost

them because they could not keep them up and pay the taxes on the small amount of rent they received.

Is this merely a political movement because there are more renters than there are home owners? That is exactly what it looks like.

Do not play the demagog just admit that you are playing to the crowd who do not own any property as against the person who has saved enough to own a house, and is having to pay the expense of keeping it up, paying taxes on it, and in many cases gradually losing it.

If we are going to adopt that kind of procedure and at the same time approve the report of the President's so-called Civil Rights Commission, then we had just as well join the Communist Party and be done with it.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, as far as I know everybody on this side with the exception of the gentleman who has just spoken is in favor of the adoption of the rule and the passage of the bill. I had hoped there would be no controversy about it. I should like to say, however, that this is a very necessary bill. Its purpose is to continue rent control for 30 days, until the Committee on Banking and Currency can bring in their bill for a continuance of such rent control as they may think desirable for the next year.

I am sure the Members of the House realize that in this time of shortage of housing in our populous areas, and I refer particularly to this area around the National Capital, to absolutely do away with rent control would create a condition of chaos which, I am sure, nobody here desires. I very much hope that the rule and the bill will be adopted.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. There was rent control in the District of Columbia before this national rent-control law was ever passed. What I am kicking about is maintaining rent control throughout the country and punishing people in every State of the Union who have tried to save up a little money to buy their homes, and now have to pay taxes on them and pay the upkeep, and are gradually losing what they have in order to furnish houses for the other fellow.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I think the gentleman's argument would be more proper at the time the permanent bill comes on for consideration.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RANKIN. How much time is allowed for debate on this bill under the rule?

The SPEAKER. One hour of general debate, and then there will be debate under the 5-minute rule.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PLUMLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include resolutions adopted by the Vermont Soil Conservation District Supervisors Association.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 5524, Rept. No. 1420) making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, which was read a first and second time, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. KERR reserved all points of order on the bill.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948

Mr. TABER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 5525, Rept. No. 1421) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, which was read a first and second time, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I reserve all points of order, and I would like to ask the gentleman from New York when it is expected to take up this bill?

Mr. TABER. We would like to take it up if we could, Mr. Speaker, as soon as these control bills are disposed of. The rule is about ready to be adopted, and I assume that they will be an hour or so disposing of that first one.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that immediately following the passage of this bill there will be a conference report from the Committee on the Civil Service. Does the gentleman mean he wants to take it up today?

Mr. TABER. I would like to get through with it, because it must become law by the 1st of March.

The SPEAKER. It could follow the conference report.

Mr. TABER. Very well.

Mr. CANNON. Would that be approximately 4 o'clock?

Mr. TABER. Three or four o'clock; somewhere in there.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that if we are making progress today, it might be earlier than that.

CONTINUING HOUSING AND RENT ACT OF 1947

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5390) to continue for a temporary period certain provisions of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 5390, with Mr. MICHENER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this bill continues rent control until March 31, 1948, for a period of 31 days beyond the date which under existing law it would otherwise terminate, namely February 29, 1948. The Committee on Banking and Currency has closed its public hearings on this matter. We expect to go into executive session quite early next month to determine whether rent control shall be continued beyond the March 31 date and in what form. I do not speak for the committee when I express my own personal opinion that rent controls, as we see the situation today, should be continued in some form. The form and the termination date, of course, have not been agreed upon by the committee because we have had no executive sessions in respect to these matters. The Senate thought for some days that they would be able to write a rent control bill before the deadline. They started debate in the other body last Friday, taking the matter up again today in the hope that they would be able to pass a long range rent control bill before the expiration date which for all practical purposes is next Saturday night. It becomes increasingly evident that because of the controversial nature of rent control it is improbable that the House Committee on Banking and Currency could act on the Senate bill in time to assure that a long-range bill will be signed by the President before midnight next Sunday. So this bill is introduced to give the Committee on Banking and Currency more time in which to study the matter. As I have said we expect to have executive sessions early in the month at which time we expect to have before us a Senate bill for—I was going to say guidance—but at least for our consideration. I think everyone agrees rent control is and has been since 1942 a very controversial subject. It has taken days here on the floor every year and we expect that it will be highly controversial again if it were brought out any time this week. So we say it is possible, but improbable, that the Congress could act on a rent control bill other than this extension bill before the deadline of midnight, February 29. That is one of the very important reasons why this bill to continue rent control as it now exists, is before us.

Although I realize that this argument may be considered somewhat far-fetched by some people, we are likewise confronted with possible further changes in our economic situation. If commodity prices continue to go down, abruptly or otherwise, somewhere along the line real estate values might take hold and start to go down. History tells us that as real estate values go down, vacancies of rental properties increase in volume. So perhaps we can do a much more intelligent job on the form in which rent control should be continued, if we take a look at this again in perhaps 2 weeks from now and see what, if anything, has happened to our economy. Nothing may

happen. We may have a depression which is improbable. We might continue to have what some people call a stabilizing recession but in any event, we want to act intelligently in the matter. So it is advisable, and no particular harm will be done, to extend rent control as it now exists, for 31 days, during which time we will get together a bill and report it to this House in respect to the termination date of rent control, and the form in which it should be continued beyond March 31, 1948.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. Will the gentleman be kind enough to tell us how he feels that any readjustment in the economic situation, based on the commodity price situation, can possibly supply the additional homes to the tune of the amount we are short of homes? How can it possibly have any real influence on this situation.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I have said that the premise upon which we predicate our request for continuance may seem to be somewhat far-fetched to some people. I likewise said I did not think that any change was probable, which would prevent the extension of rent control. I likewise said that if the price of commodities continued to go down, that the price of real estate catches on somewhere along the line and starts to go down. Then we know from history, ironical as it may seem, that vacancies in rental properties increase. So we have to meet the situation as we find it. We will have to write the formulas, the standards, into the act in anticipation of that situation if commodity prices continue to drop. I do not hold that any anticipated drop in commodity prices would make homes available for all of those who want rental properties, but I do say that our approach to the subject might be entirely different if vacancies occur as a result of any depreciation in real-estate values. The standards, the form in which rent control is going to be continued, would perhaps be different. In any event, no harm will be done by taking a look at this subject 2 or 3 weeks from now in the light of any change which may have taken place in our economic situation.

I hope, and sometimes I think we all hope, that what is happening in the United States today is indicative of a stabilizing recession which is long overdue. I think economists have been expecting it for months. I believe it is going to come some time; personally, I hope this is it. It, of course, will change our thinking entirely. You will recall how just a couple of weeks ago when wheat and corn were going down the limit every day many Members of Congress were getting frightened that we were going into a depression. Facetiously a Member asked me, "What are you Republicans going to do to prevent a depression?" This indicates that a change in our thinking can happen almost overnight. I hope that we will not go into a depression. I surely would hesitate even to suggest that we are going into a depression. We can avoid a depression if we act intelligently and unemotionally on these economic problems.

Mr. Speaker, I urge favorable consideration of this legislation at this time by the Members of the House of Representatives.

(Mr. BATTLE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER].

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to lend my voice and support to this measure which we have before us today. Chairman REES and Congressman MURRAY of Tennessee have given the changes the conference report has made in H. R. 4127, as it passed the House. I would like to just make a brief statement as to some of the major changes that this legislation, when enacted into law, will make in our Retirement Act.

We are substituting for the present actuarial basis a more simplified method of computing retirement benefits. We are permitting employees to count all years of service for retirement and eliminating the present limitation of 35 years. We are providing for the surviving widows and children of employees and annuitants. Finally, we are increasing by 25 percent, or \$300, whichever is the lesser, the annuity of retired employees.

On this latter point I believe this legislation has great merit. Many of the retired employees received very low salaries during the time of their employment with the Government. They did not have the opportunity for a high 5-year average of earnings enjoyed by the employees at the present time and during the war years. Many of our annuitants are receiving less than \$300 a year. I am sure that the \$300 additional, while not adequate to meet all their needs, will be very helpful to them.

My own inclination would have doubled this sum and given them an approximate minimum of \$1,400 a year. People cannot live in this day of high prices on the miserly sum we allow these faithful former employees.

It can be seen by this measure that our retirement system is a growing thing, extending its coverage and benefits to the Federal employees. As the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. MURRAY] stated, the entire payment of funds, until 1930, was made from the contributions of the employees, and until that time the Government had not made any appropriations for the fund. Most of these people, whom we are helping by increasing the annuities of retired employees, are the individuals who, through those years, alone and without Government assistance, kept this retirement fund solvent. I look upon this increase for the present annuitants as a fitting recognition of their faith and service in and to the retirement fund. Government is not breaking faith with these people.

This bill represents a step in the right direction, and I am proud to have had a part in its formation. Government should be the ideal employer; and, while we have a long way to go, we have offered a pattern that can be followed by the

States, their political subdivisions, and industry generally.

(Mr. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have permission to insert their statements at this point in the RECORD on the pending conference report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. Speaker, the chairman of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee and also chairman of the conferees, Mr. REES, has just clearly stated the provisions of the House bill (H. R. 4127) as it passed the House and pointed out the differences between the House bill and the conference agreement, which is before the House for approval.

As one of the managers on the part of the House, I am pleased that we were able to present a conference report which so nearly follows the measure the Members of the House originally approved. I am sure that the great body of Federal employees subject to the civil-service retirement laws who will benefit under the liberalizing provisions of this act are enthusiastic over the result.

It is not my desire to make a detailed analysis of the provision of the bill but I would like to emphasize that in this measure we are providing for, first, a more simplified method of computing retirement benefits; secondly, permitting employees to count all years of service; third, providing for the surviving widows and children; and fourth, increasing by 25 percent or \$300 the annuity of retired employees.

The Federal employees themselves are paying for a substantial portion of these benefits by increasing their contributions from the present 5 percent of their income to a 6-percent rate.

I can recommend this bill as the product of diligent and careful consideration by both the Senate and House conferees.

Mr. YOUNGBLOOD. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks I would like to make the following statement:

H. R. 4127, a bill to liberalize the Civil Service Retirement Act, today passed the House of Representative. I am proud to state that this bill is one which I not only voted for on the floor of the House but one which, as a member of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, I was instrumental in having reported out of committee and in drafting in its present form.

It is legislation of this type, constructive and forward-looking, which should be passed to reward our hard-working and deserving employees.

I repeat, I am proud and happy, too, to have had a share in this legislation.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, this is a piece of legislation which I have long supported and have been anxious to see enacted. I believe we are putting the finishing touches on it today, as far as Congress is concerned. No doubt the

acceptance of this conference report will complete the process not only in the House but very probably in the Senate, and I think that there is no question but that the President will sign it.

During the past several years I have received many pathetic letters from retired Government employees stating that their retirement benefits were not sufficient in these days of rising costs of living. They have asked for some relief through increased benefit payments. Since these retirement benefits are computed on an actuarial basis it was obvious that only the generosity of the Government could increase these heretofore fixed benefits. In this bill the Government does make that increase so that those who have already retired will be granted a 25-percent increase, or \$300 a year more, in payments, whichever is the lesser. Such increase will be a distinct help to such retired employees.

I am pleased, too, that legislative employees here on the Hill may also elect to come under the provision. As I understand the measure, there will be substantial benefits to our secretaries and office-staff members even though they are not likely to be for so many years in the Government employment as are the other Federal employees. This change in the Retirement Act liberalizes these provisions, and I think will be very significant and helpful for the members of our office staffs. True, the deductions for all are increased, but the benefits are worth more than the employees are paying because of the generous payments made by the Government itself.

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. KLEIN, for Tuesday, February 24 and Wednesday, February 25, on account of illness.

To Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR. (at the request of Mr. SIMPSON), from February 24, 1948, to March 15, 1948, on account of official business.

To Mr. CHIPERFIELD (at the request of Mr. ARENDS), indefinitely, on account of official business.

To Mr. REEVES, for 1 day, on account of illness.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BUSBEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article that he wrote for the Republican Magazine entitled "Inflation Comes From the Acts of the Government."

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION ACT, 1948

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the

bill (H. R. 5525) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate continue not to exceed 30 minutes, the time to be equally divided between the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I have requests for time in excess of 30 minutes. Can the gentleman make it 45 minutes on a side?

Mr. TABER. Would not 30 minutes be sufficient?

Mr. CANNON. Not to exceed 45 minutes on a side. We might not use all of the time.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate continue for 1½ hours, the time to be equally divided between the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the bill be read under the 5-minute rule?

Mr. TABER. Oh, yes. I may say that in my opinion there are no controversial items in the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 5525, with Mr. MCGREGOR in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 7 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, there are about 25 or 30 items in this bill totaling \$131,000,000. There are a few routine items for the House of Representatives, including coal for the Capitol Power Plant. There is an item required for the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government. There is an item for the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, which is needed right away to carry them on. There are items for the Federal Security Agency; \$3,300,000 for the Bureau of Employees' Compensation; \$1,583,942 for grants to States for the further development of vocational education; \$15,000,000 to the Public Health Service to take care of the money falling due under contract authorizations in the hospital construction program; \$101,000,000 to the Social Security Administration for grants to States for old-age pensions. There is an item for the Housing and Home Finance Agency to permit the accelerated operation of mortgage-guaranty items, an increase in the limitation by \$200,000. There is

an item for the Philippine War Damage Commission, an administrative expense authorization, of \$275,000, payable out of other funds. There are items for the District of Columbia totaling \$801,000 which are necessary at this time. For the Agricultural Department, for insect investigations and that sort of thing, approximately \$1,500,000. For fighting forest fires about \$5,500,000, and there is an item for the Commerce Department for the Coast and Geodetic Survey to cover some critical territory up around Alaska.

These are items that had to be brought in at this time and made available before the 1st of March, and have, therefore, been gathered together out of the deficiency estimates before action upon the larger portion of the estimates could be considered and could be taken care of.

I do not think it is necessary to say anything more about the bill at this time.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Does this bill carry appropriations for the settlement of court claims where a citizen has sued the Government and action has been completed?

Mr. TABER. Where the items have been submitted to us by the Budget; yes.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Will this be the last bill of this session for that purpose?

Mr. TABER. No; there will be a bill which I hope to have out here about the 11th of March, which will have the larger items of deficiency suggestions before us. Then there will be another bill in May.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Would it be feasible to set up an annual appropriation for the payment of those claims so that when a person brings suit and wins that suit there will not be such a long delay in settlement? I have an accident case in my district where the court awarded the living members of the family that were left after the accident \$73,000. The family is practically destitute today.

Mr. TABER. There should be no substantial delay in that. The small items are taken care of quickly now.

Mr. HAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. HAND. May I ask the gentleman if this is true: I have been advised that the Marketing Division of the Fish and Wildlife Service has completely run out of money so that they are now preparing the usual marketing reports which are of great value to the commercial fishing industry but do not have enough money to mail them to their list of subscribers. I wonder whether that item has been called to the attention of the gentleman or his committee and what the status of it may be. I do not believe it is in this bill. I have just looked through it hurriedly.

Mr. TABER. I remember that came up, but I cannot tell the gentleman just at the moment whether or not it is in the bill.

Mr. HAND. I would assume it involves very little money, yet it is a service of great importance to the commercial fishing industry.

Mr. TABER. I do not think they are very bad off on it. I think that when the other bill comes along it will carry anything of that character that has to be done. The other bill will be along in about 2 weeks.

Mr. HAND. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I am certain every Member of the House read with surprise and indignant disapproval an editorial which appeared in a local paper yesterday, or the day before, in which this statement is made:

Several chairmanships of key committees—

Of the House of Representatives—

are held by doddering old men who are no longer able to keep pace with the exacting demands of the age in which we are living. Others are in the hands of misfits and reactionaries who no longer have the feel of the public pulse, if they ever did. These men have been exerting an influence upon policy making out of all proportion to their numbers because of the strategic positions that age and length of service have given them.

The two most powerful committees in the House are under the sway of chairmen who are sadly out of step with the most vigorous and constructive elements in the Republican Party.

We doubt that JOHN TABER, of Appropriations, would have a look-in if committee chairmanships were distributed on the basis of merit.

I realize, Mr. Chairman, that whenever a man is elected to Congress he thereby abandons any claims to justice, courtesy, or protection against any slander or calumny with which any man, either in the press or privately, may desire to assail him. But I do not think in all my recollection that I have seen a more flagrant abuse of that broad license than in this particular instance.

There have appeared recently in practically every national magazine, including the Saturday Evening Post, Life, Fortune, and notably last Sunday's magazine section of the New York Times, articles on the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] of a highly laudatory character. In all of these and numerous other articles on the work of the gentleman from New York, Chairman TABER, which have appeared during the entire Congress there has never been a single suggestion of any such criticism and abuse as is contained in this scurrilous editorial. There has never been upon the part of any Member of the House or the other body at any time since the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] assumed the chairmanship of the Committee on Appropriations any suggestion or intimation of this character.

Mr. Chairman, I told no brief for the gentleman from New York, JOHN TABER. He is wrong oftener than he is right. Like Ephraim, "he is joined to his idols"—reactionary Republican principles. But I must say that from my observation, which covers several sessions of Congress, there has been no more aggressive, vigorous, intelligent, constructive leadership upon the part of any committee chairman in either body in

the years it has been my privilege to serve here.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. I agree with my distinguished friend from Missouri in what he says about the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]. When the Washington Post, that is the American Pravda, that Communist-controlled publication that has been smearing Congress so long, attacks JOHN TABER his stock certainly goes up in my market.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, of course there is a reason for everything, and there is a very obvious reason for this editorial. During the last three sessions of Congress a determined effort has been made to convince the American people that something was radically wrong with the procedure of the Congress, and that unless radical steps were taken democracy itself would fail in the United States. I am quoting their exact words.

In response to such absurd propaganda, Congress, largely by way of experiment, finally passed the Reorganization Act of 1946.

And now, after 2 years trial, when we look back in retrospect we note that not a single one of the provisions in that much-discussed measure has proved effective. None of its glittering promises has been fulfilled. The Congress is still moving along in its accustomed routine, still transacting its business efficiently and effectively as it did during the stress and strain of the greatest war in history.

Recently, at a meeting of the subcommittee of the Joint Committee on the Legislative Budget, consisting of 20 men, 10 drawn from each of the two Houses, there was universal agreement, expressed without a dissenting voice, that the whole thing was impracticable and unworkable; that it should never have been adopted; and that it should now be amended or repealed, preferably repealed. That agreement expressed not only the opinion of those 10 ranking Members of the House, but unquestionably the opinion of an overwhelming majority of the House itself. The utter failure of the entire Reorganization Act is too obvious to require demonstration. And the instigators of the streamlining campaign, who ghost-wrote much of the editorial comment at the time the measure was up for consideration, and then collected and collated the material for insertion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD under extensions of remarks, and who are now serving on the staff of the Congress, prompts this attempted reprisal against the chairman who foresaw the futility of the act and the Committee on Appropriations which has found it impossible to utilize successfully any provision incorporated in the act.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

Reverting to articles in various national magazines just referred to, there appeared in a recent issue of Collier's a

high and deserved encomium on the Speaker of the House. I subscribe most heartily to the many laudatory things said in that article about our distinguished Speaker. I yield to no one in my affectionate regard for him as a man, or in my regard and admiration for his outstanding ability as a legislator, as the presiding officer of the House, and as heir apparent to the Presidency of the United States. No more talented and gifted man has served in the high office of the Speakership. But there is one perhaps inadvertent statement in the article—one which has since been repeated in many quarters—which must not be allowed to go unchallenged.

The statement was to the effect that under his Speakership a Republican Congress has balanced the budget; that the Republican-controlled Eightieth Congress achieved a balanced budget for the first time in 16 years; that it took a Republican Congress to achieve the first balanced budget in 16 years.

Now, Mr. Chairman, there is no foundation whatever for such statements. When the Republican Party took over control of the Congress in January 1947, the budget they received from the President was not only in balance, but it was in balance for the first time since it went into the red during the Hoover administration. If anyone here on the floor, or elsewhere, entertains the slightest doubt about the accuracy of that statement, or if there is any claim that our Republican friends are entitled to any credit for balancing the budget for either the fiscal year of 1948 or 1949, it is only necessary to examine the figures set forth in table 5, on page A-10 of the Budget submitted to the Congress early last month.

The last fiscal year in which we were at war was the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946. Only 6 months and 3 days following the close of that fiscal year the President presented a balanced budget for the fiscal year 1948. And that is the year Republican apologists would have the country believe they balanced the budget. Such claims are manifestly absurd. You can be certain the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], who probably knows as much about the fiscal affairs of the Nation as any man alive, has never made any such ridiculous claims as that.

The Government was in the red when they turned it over to us in 1933. We received it in the red and we turned it back to them in the black. And in my opinion it will be in the red again when they return it to us in the next Congress.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. POAGE. If the gentleman will recall, the chairman of the committee has just indicated that there would be another deficiency bill within 2 weeks. Is that the gentleman's understanding?

Mr. CANNON. Yes. The pending bill carries only emergency appropriations which must be made available in the next few days.

Mr. POAGE. It seems to me we should right at this point give some considera-

tion to the one item that I think is most pressing from the standpoint of need of appropriation at this time and that is to provide money with which the Rural Electrification Cooperatives of this Nation may make firm commitments for the purchase of equipment, much of which cannot be delivered for 1, 2, and in some cases even 3 years. Until they are able to point to an appropriation or an authorization to borrow the money, they cannot make firm contracts for the purchase of that equipment. The result is that they get further and further behind each and every month and that they are put at a terrible disadvantage as compared with the private concerns that are able to make commitments for some time in the future.

Is it the gentleman's understanding that at the time the next deficiency bill is brought before the House there will be an opportunity to offer an amendment to include—unless the committee sees fit, which I hope it will, to bring it in—an item appropriating that money or granting the authority for the needed loans?

Mr. CANNON. I am in heartiest accord with the views expressed by the gentleman. I trust that before the end of the session the provision which the gentleman suggests can be made. Opportunity will be afforded to offer such an amendment when the next deficiency bill comes before the House.

Mr. POAGE. I hope we do not wait until the end of the session because each month that passes means the REA-financed cooperatives get much farther behind in orders for the future. It is not so much a matter of what is going to happen during the months of March, April, and May, 1948, as what material is going to be delivered in 1949, 1950, and even 1951. The shortage of equipment in this Nation is so great that unless you get firm orders that are backed up with the ability to pay you simply cannot buy this needed material and equipment. The stoppage if work is going to occur 1, 2, or 3 years hence unless we are able to say that the money is available at this time. We do not have to spend all of it at this time, but we do have to make it available, else we are going to leave these farmer cooperatives at a terrible disadvantage in the years to come. Even now there are thousands of rural homes that have been waiting 2, 3, and even 5 years for electrical service. They are entitled to immediate help. I hope it may be possible for the committee to include that item in the next deficiency bill or else give us an opportunity to offer an amendment on the floor of the House and let the membership express their views in connection with this matter on the next deficiency bill. I know this is an urgent deficiency bill. The Chairman has stated he hopes we will not offer any amendments. I will cooperate with the committee but I call on the committee now to cooperate with the farmer and the REA by including the needed funds in the next deficiency bill.

Mr. CANNON. The money should be provided as soon as possible. The earlier the money is appropriated the earlier the service can be supplied.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi, the father of REA legislation.

Mr. RANKIN. It is my intention to offer an amendment to the pending bill for the reason that the REA cooperative associations throughout the country need \$300,000,000 to carry them over to the end of the fiscal year. There is no reason why we should be sending billions of dollars to other countries and refusing to lend to the farmers of our Nation enough money to build power lines to their homes. An amendment is in order on this order and I am preparing the amendment now and hope to have it ready by the time the gentleman gets through.

Mr. CANNON. Such an amendment, of course, will be in order either on this bill or on the next deficiency appropriation bill.

Mr. RANKIN. If we wait until the next bill the chances are it will be along toward the end of the session and that will be too late.

Mr. TABER. That is not right.

Mr. RANKIN. I know it is right. They are appealing to me from all over this country saying they need these funds, as the gentleman from Texas said a moment ago, to enable them to make contracts for the necessary materials.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. The gentleman from Mississippi well knows there will be the regular deficiency bill before this committee by about the 17th of March. May I suggest to the gentleman that it would perhaps be more appropriate at that time because the items that are contained in this deficiency are purely emergency items of a critical character and were brought in here in advance of the regular deficiency because of their critical nature. So there will be an opportunity offered the gentleman before the 17th of March.

Mr. RANKIN. I may say to the gentleman from Wisconsin this is more urgent than nine-tenths of the items in this bill. If we wait until the next deficiency bill we will wait until the end of the fiscal year and that will be too late.

Mr. KEEFE. May I correct my remark to indicate that the chairman of the committee said the 11th of March instead of the 17th.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I take this time in order to say a word and report some progress in connection with the hospital building program authorized under the Hill-Burton resolution. You will recall that when the Federal Security Agency-Labor Department appropriation bill was before the House in the last session, that considerable controversy arose due to the fact that the committee saw fit to report merely a contract authoriza-

tion of \$75,000,000 instead of a direct appropriation for that amount, it being understood that the Hill-Burton bill authorizes appropriations each year for 4 years up to \$75,000,000 a year for Federal grants in aid of State hospital construction.

Now I want to report that despite all of the argument that was made at that time, the Congress supported the action of the committee. What has been the result under it? They have had a very magnificent experience, and there is in this bill a direct appropriation for \$15,000,000 to carry out and implement the contract authorizations that have been approved just as fast as the States can proceed with that hospital building program.

There will be submitted in the regular bill an appropriation for \$60,000,000 to implement the hospital building program in fiscal year 1949. They all concede and admit now, despite the argument that was provoked by my friend from Tennessee when the regular supply bill was before us last year, that the action of the subcommittee and the Congress in providing contract authorizations for the limit of the authorization instead of direct cash appropriations, has worked exceedingly well, and meets all of the requests of the administrators at the Federal level as well as the people interested in that program in the States. We are making great progress in this hospital construction program, and I envision the time within the next few years when the great crying need that exists all over this country and in every part of the country for hospital facilities will have been met as the result of the inspiration to that program that the Congress provided in the enactment of the Hill-Burton legislation.

I am glad to report that when we bring the bill in within the next week or 10 days, providing funds generally for the Federal Security Agency and the Public Health Service, you will have a look at that program and you will be able to see the progress that has been made in the States themselves, who are raising \$2 for every \$1 furnished by the Federal Government, and one of the interesting things you will note in connection with that program is that the hospitals that are being built and that have been approved for construction now are hospitals in rural communities and communities where the most dire need exists, and as the result of the program of training that we envision in connection with this whole program we are going to be able to induce doctors and technicians and nurses into these communities to staff these institutions and bring public-health activities and hospitals to communities that never would have had them, were it not for the activation of this program by the last Congress. It is a very interesting program, and we will discuss it at some further length when the regular bill comes in. But here we have the proof of the wisdom of the Congress in providing contract authorizations instead of direct appropriations when, instead of \$75,000,000 that they wanted last year and tried to put in the bill, all that they can possibly spend this

year is \$15,000,000, and this bill provides that money.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HESELTON].

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Chairman, I have submitted to the chairman of the subcommittee and the ranking member a limitation which I understand meets, generally speaking, with their approval. It would provide, on page 11, line 14, after the word "law" to strike out the period and insert a semicolon and add the words "Provided further, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be used for the purpose of converting any coal-heating units to oil or natural gas in any federally owned or rented buildings in or outside the District of Columbia, or for the installation of oil-heating units in any new construction."

Yesterday I referred to this briefly, and I think it covers the ground as well as I could do it now. This is on page 1622 of the RECORD. I stated first that I had simply glanced through the committee print of the bill but had not had an opportunity to discuss the bill with the chairman and the members of the Subcommittee on War Department Civil Functions. I was referring then to the civil functions bill, which will come up later in the week, and I understand, on Friday. The same reasoning applies to this bill. I said further:

It may well be that the justifications and evidence presented to the subcommittee indicated that there were no buildings where heating is being converted from oil to coal in that particular field, or where new installations are planned of oil-burning units. However, I do not find any limitation such as was written into the independent offices appropriation bill. Because I feel very strongly that we should consider the propriety of preventing this type of conversion if it is contemplated and, further, of making it impossible that during the fiscal year 1949 any money should be spent anywhere for such purposes.

Of course, the bill now under consideration covers the balance of the fiscal year 1948.

I shall prepare for submission to the subcommittee a limitation similar to the one which the House accepted in connection with the independent offices appropriation committee bill, and to which I am sure the committee itself will give sympathetic consideration and treatment in our efforts to promote fuel-oil conservation, and first and foremost by the Federal Government itself.

In hurriedly glancing over the hearings on this bill, I find that at page 30 the gentleman who testified in behalf of the capital outlay, Gallinger Municipal Hospital, said:

The additional amount of \$4,000 is for certain new heating facilities to be installed in that psychopathic division.

I talked with him over the telephone a few minutes ago, and he stated that it is for radiators to be changed to air ducts, that they have been burning oil 7 or 8 years, so I would assume that the amendment would not affect their program. On the other hand, I do think and I still insist that we should get the Federal Government out of the oil heating business. It will be money saved if

we succeed in doing it, also fuel saved for our industries and our homes, which I think should come first.

Second, I call your attention to page 43 of the hearings, where the Department of Sanitation discusses a refuse transfer station. The bill calls for \$965,000 for the construction of a refuse transfer station in square 739. In talking to the same gentleman, Mr. Wilding, I was given to understand that the request contemplates, as he put it, an installation of some oil-burning units, but he said not very much. Of course, I understand this "not very much" to be an approach to this problem, but I do not think it is the correct one. I think they ought to be putting in coal-burning units rather than oil-burning units.

Then I call your attention to something that we repeatedly overlook, that we up here on the Hill are kept warm by burning coal. David Lynn, the Architect of the Capitol, makes a request for the rebuilding of stokers and boilers, with a decreased cost in coal. What is good enough for us is good enough for our co-workers downtown, in my opinion.

The last thing to which I wish to call your attention is that I tried to talk to Dr. Hoge, medical director, Bureau of State Services, of the Public Health Service, but he was out of town. I left a message. There is an item in this bill calling for an additional \$15,000,000, if I read it correctly. I will correct it later if I am wrong. This is for the hospital program. They are not able to furnish me this afternoon with a statement that no hospitals are going to be erected burning bunker oil or burning heavy fuel oil. I suppose in my own district, where one hospital is approved, and in many of your districts where there are hospitals which have been approved, plans are being made.

In spite of the fact that I may be criticized by some of my friends and constituents at home for having submitted this amendment at this stage, my point is, and I think that we can all agree on it, that if a hospital organization in my or your district wants to go into the erection of a new building and the installation of new oil-burning equipment, then they should measure the possibility of getting oil against the impossibility of carrying through. I think they should be required to furnish to the Health Service a full statement of what their possibilities are. More than anything else, I think this committee of the House, the powerful Committee on Appropriations, should have full information furnished to them before any undertaking of conversion or new installations goes forward. I hope very much that you will all agree that this is a sound amendment, and I believe the chairman of the committee and ranking member will see fit to accept the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 201. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an or-

ganization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not, contrary to the provisions of this section, engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 11, line 14, after the word "law", strike out the period, insert a semicolon, and add the words "*Provided further*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be used for the purpose of converting any coal-heating unit to oil or natural gas in any Federally owned or rented buildings in or outside the District of Columbia, or for the installation of oil-heating units in any new construction."

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Chairman, I do not think there is anything more I can add unless I can answer any question by any Member who may wish to inquire of me.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HESELTON. I yield gladly to the gentleman.

Mr. MONRONEY. I greatly respect the courageous fight the gentleman has made to try to prevent the oil famine from being more severe in his own section. However, I come from an oil community, where we have a surplus of oil many times. Our bottleneck is the matter of transportation and not of production. I would like the RECORD to show in the amendment that it is not the gentleman's intention to prevent, where it is economically feasible and an abundance of oil exists in a community, new construction or old construction using oil burners. I wish the gentleman could put something in there to give the Federal Works Administration, or whoever handles these buildings, the right to give us hardship relief in oil areas where the problem of oil is not as serious a question as it is in the gentleman's community.

Mr. HESELTON. I understand the gentleman's position. I simply say this in reply: We have been told within the

last week in the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce that if we will increase the storage tanks from 275 gallons to a thousand gallons in our communities they will be able to store up the surplus from your community and avoid these recurrent shortages. If we succeed, and the industry is probing the possibility of assisting the individual consumer along this line, we will probably bring from your area a substantial part of what you now call surplus in order to build up stocks. That is a slow process. I certainly am not going to offer any amendment that any Member feels is injurious to his own district. In the previous amendment the gentleman from Texas asked me to take out natural gas. I did so. It was reinserted by the House. The gentleman asked me to insert the words "when there is a shortage" and I did so, but as I explained earlier, I think that raises a question of construction. You may not be short at the moment but you may be very short next year. Perhaps I should say, in view of the gentleman's advice as to the situation in his district that some of us may not be short now but may be in bad shape in early March. It is my feeling that we have such a terrific demand for every bit of oil we can get from any place, that the Federal Government at least should set the example by first, not converting from coal to oil, and second, not undertaking to go into oil heating on new installations, unless they can be dead certain of their supply. I say their supply is secondary after your and my industries and institutions and your and my homes are heated. Of course, I want to bring about a sensible solution and, if the gentleman feels he can join me this afternoon, I shall be glad to talk with him about a better approach to future appropriation bills. If the gentleman feels that is impossible, I appreciate his position and shall still try to work out this better solution. Possibly we could then submit it to our colleagues in the other body for their consideration and for conference.

If my explanation of my purpose does not satisfy the gentleman, I will be glad to hear what further modification he thinks should be made.

Mr. MONRONEY. I have great admiration for the courageous fight the gentleman has made. The only thing I wanted was that where we locate a hospital structure two-thirds of which is paid for by the State or the community, especially where there is an excess of oil and gas, to prohibit them from using that as a source of heat as the gentleman's amendment might, could disrupt our plans to build, because we would not know how to use coal or where to get it.

Mr. HESELTON. Let me make a suggestion. I agree that to try to write legislation on the floor is always dangerous, but as I said, some time ago I submitted this proposal to the chairman of each of the Appropriations Subcommittees so that the thing could be handled consistently. Unfortunately, however, I was not able to get it prepared soon enough to get it before this subcommittee or the subcommittee considering the

War Department civil functions bill which also will come up this week.

I would suggest that by our action here this afternoon we should place the burden on the Public Health Service to prove its contention before the Committee on Appropriations that they have a good case and that there ought to be an exception in the case of hospitals in certain districts. Then the Appropriations Committee can act after a consideration of all the factors in a given situation. I would go along and try to help the gentleman work out such a procedure.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HESELTON. I yield.

Mr. KEEFE. I just had occasion to read the gentleman's amendment because I am interested in the hospital-construction program. Under the wording of the amendment clearly it would have no application whatever to this hospital because it refers only to Federal structures. Every hospital that is built under the Federal hospital-construction program is a State or individually owned property and is not a Federal institution in any sense of the word. His amendment, therefore, does not cover that particular situation.

Mr. HESELTON. I think the gentleman has explained exactly what the situation is. Had I realized that the amendment could be so interpreted, I would have tried to strengthen it. I do not feel that even the hospital in my district should use oil unless they know where they are going to get their supply with reasonable certainty.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman's time may be extended for an additional minute that I may ask him a question.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON. This subject comes regularly before the Committee on the Independent Offices appropriation bill. How does this amendment comport with the recommendations of that committee?

Mr. HESELTON. It is almost identical with the amendment that was adopted with the consent of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Independent Offices when that bill was before us with the exception as I tried to indicate. I took out "natural gas" at the request of the gentleman from Texas. The gentleman from Michigan, where they had a very serious situation because of lack of gas in Detroit, offered an amendment which was accepted by the House returning those words. I strengthened it to this extent because you provide for a Capital refuse plant, a new building. I have added "new installations" not only conversions in existing installations, but when they build that plant, I think they should be very careful in explaining to you that they will not drain away oil that is needed by individuals and private industry in Washington and the vicinity.

Mr. CANNON. Does the amendment now before us have the approval of the

subcommittee which regularly has charge of the legislation?

Mr. HESELTON. It has, except, to be perfectly frank, it did not contain those on natural gas. My amendment was accepted, with that exception, by the subcommittee on the independent-offices bill, plus the elimination of the words "in shortage areas," and with the exception of new installations to which I have just referred.

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HESELTON. I yield.

Mr. PHILBIN. Does this affect installations in veterans' hospitals where the hospital is operated by the Federal Government?

Mr. HESELTON. It affects any property owned by the Federal Government, whether it be a veterans' hospital or an office building. It provides that they would not be able to draw on these funds to convert from coal to oil or to install oil if they erect a new building, and if the title is in the Federal Government. In such circumstances I think they must conform to this limitation.

Mr. PHILBIN. So we would have the situation wherein the hospital referred to by the gentleman from Minnesota would not be subject to this particular amendment.

Mr. HESELTON. That is right.

Mr. PHILBIN. But veterans' hospitals constructed by the Federal Government would be.

Mr. HESELTON. That is right.

Mr. PHILBIN. Does not the gentleman think that is somewhat anomalous?

Mr. HESELTON. I think we will have to leave it to our States and local communities to readjust the program they may have in terms of known facts and the best judgment they can exercise.

As I said to the gentleman from Oklahoma, I do admit the comparative danger of writing legislation from the floor and, with that in mind, I submitted all the information I could obtain to several chairmen of the subcommittees. I have received many responses indicating they welcome this sort of a report and will be glad to check into it in terms of future appropriation bills. Unfortunately, I was not able to obtain the information soon enough to furnish it to this subcommittee or to the Subcommittees on Independent Offices and Civil Functions. It may be that I will have to submit an amendment to one or two other bills which are almost ready for report, but I agree with my friend, the gentleman from Massachusetts, and my friend, the gentleman from Oklahoma, that it would be far better if we could work out a sound approach which would create no hardship in any instance but would serve to assist shortage areas in building stocks so that we will not have this threat of recurrence of shortages winter after winter, to be followed by shortages of gasoline summer after summer.

To make the situation perfectly clear, I do not think that any existing oil-heating unit should be converted unless the relative cost justifies it. It is entirely possible that new construction in localities where oil is relatively inexpensive and plentiful should be heated in that

way. Too, there might be a burden of additional transportation which would be economically unsound if they had to convert to coal for instance. But, my whole approach is based on the repeated statements from competent Government officials, as well as able industry representatives, that we just do not have sufficient oil now or in sight for several years to meet our full demands and, therefore, I think we should insist that the Federal Government not only recommend conservation but practice it wherever possible. May I add, at this time, that the gentleman from Massachusetts and his colleagues on that side of the aisle from New England, as well as others in other sections, have cooperated magnificently in our joint effort to work out a solution, and I welcome such suggestions as he and the gentleman from Oklahoma have made because I think that among us we can develop a sound approach which will be helpful.

Mr. COFFIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COFFIN to the amendment offered by Mr. HESELTON: After the words "natural gas" insert "or artificial gas."

Mr. COFFIN. Mr. Chairman, my reason for suggesting this amendment is the fact that artificial gas is made from fuel oil. If we are going to stipulate against conversion to fuel oil it would be entirely logical to stipulate against the use of artificial gas because artificial gas is made from fuel oil and thereby constitutes a drain on the fuel-oil resources. It is perfectly logical, therefore, to include artificial as well as natural gas.

Mr. MUHLENBERG. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendments.

Mr. Chairman, I do not like the original amendment nor even as a part of it the amendment to the amendment that has been proposed because it seems to me we are establishing a dangerous precedent. First of all the technical men who are in charge of either the construction or the operation of these projects should not be limited in the type of heating plant they are allowed to put in. Whether we recognize the fact that there is a present shortage of oil or whether we do not seems to me should not affect the general decision of the technical men who are required to decide how the heating plant shall work.

It seems to me that if we could modify the amendments so as to state that oil or gas of either type shall not be used if anything else is possible and practicable, or that availability of fuels shall be taken into account in design of the plant which is practically the idea suggested by the gentleman from Oklahoma, we would be getting down to a sensible regulation.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUHLENBERG. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. O'HARA. I probably agree with the gentleman from the strictly architectural and engineering viewpoints, but,

as the gentleman from Massachusetts has so well said, we are facing a very serious oil shortage in this country so far as our homes and our people who use fuel oil are concerned. Certainly in most of these plants coal installations could be provided on which there has not been a severe shortage and it would be welcomed by the State of Pennsylvania, for example.

Mr. MUHLENBERG. Oh, yes, indeed.

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUHLENBERG. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. HESELTON. I fully recognize the lack of wisdom in legislating so emphatically unless we have to. But may I say that I inquired of L. P. Steuart & Bro., Inc., last week as to the amount of oil used in the schools of the District of Columbia and in various other public buildings, and much to my astonishment I found it exceeds 8,000 gallons a week. That is a tremendous drain and that is the reason why we have these shortages. If we can confine them for a year I think we will know where we can get off, although I would agree with the gentleman I would not offer this type of amendment unless there was an emergency.

Mr. MUHLENBERG. I agree that under present circumstances it may sound like a wise thing to do, but I also believe that the precedent is bad and that if possible we should leave an out for those places where conditions make other installations practical.

Mr. COFFIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUHLENBERG. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. COFFIN. I would like to point out that it was the same discretion of these engineers that the gentleman has referred to which caused the added installation of over a million and a half fuel-oil burning units in the face of this shortage in supply. I doubt if we can stop it unless we do pass this sort of legislation.

Mr. MUHLENBERG. May I suggest to the gentleman that maybe it was the over-advertising of the oil industry and their promise of availability of fuel that may have contributed to it too.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUHLENBERG. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. As I understand it, this is a deficiency appropriation?

Mr. MUHLENBERG. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. And the people along the northeastern seaboard are faced with an emergency?

Mr. O'HARA. And the Middle West also.

Mr. RANKIN. And the Middle West also. This amendment would tend to help relieve this distressed condition. For that reason I may say to the gentleman that I respect his views very much but I am inclined to support the amendment.

Mr. MUHLENBERG. I think we all realize present-day conditions, but I believe we should not make it mandatory that this is all that may be done.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUHLENBERG. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. I have listened with great interest to the argument presented by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. COFFIN], in support of his substitute amendment. I call attention of the gentleman from Pennsylvania that the gentleman from Michigan has devoted the major part of his life to the oil industry, and I look upon him as one of the authorities in this House on that subject, and I am sure that his amendment would do nothing to in any way curtail the shipment of oil into the State of Pennsylvania, where you already have enough coal to help you.

Mr. MUHLENBERG. I agree with the gentleman entirely and it is not my intention to quarrel with the wording of the amendment.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUHLENBERG. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. I did not understand that this amendment would adversely affect Pennsylvania or any other section of the country, but here we are preparing to spend billions of dollars, untold billions, limitless billions of dollars, we might say, in foreign countries, and letting our own people freeze to death when we have plenty of fuel at home if we could just get it to them.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. COFFIN] to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HESELTON].

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HESELTON] as amended.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to ask the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations what they plan to do regarding a supplemental appropriation for the Veterans' Administration. I visited hospitals in Massachusetts over the week end, and I find that the contemplated cuts, or the cuts that have already taken place in those hospitals, are very seriously interfering with the care of the disabled veterans.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. I do not know how much the gentleman knows about that situation, but I will say this, that any shortage of help is not due to the failure of the Committee on Appropriations to provide funds; that the President has submitted an estimate with a reduction proposed as to almost every item of importance relating to personnel in the

Veterans' Administration. On the 16th of January the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs sent out a letter to all the branch and regional offices directing them to cut down their employees to the basis of the 1949 budget estimates. The thing has nothing whatever to do with available funds or anything else. It is simply pursuant to an order of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs in a letter dated the 16th of January, of which I have a copy, which directs them to cut the force down to that level. If the gentleman has any suggestions to make, I would recommend that she make it to those who are responsible and not to those who are not responsible.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I will say to the gentleman that I plan tomorrow to take up the matter in conference with General Gray and one of the doctors. I have already taken up the matter by letter and telephone and in person with Veterans' Administration officials. The cuts were ordered, as the gentleman has stated in the Veterans' Administration. It seems to be a pastime of the Veterans' Administration to blame the Appropriations Committee on cuts they themselves have initiated. Cushing General Hospital alone will lose 47 persons. They go back to the ceiling of November 30. On November 30 they had 800 patients, whereas they have 900 patients now. So it is much more than the cut would seem to indicate. They have a very sizable cut, 47. In other words, they will have 47 fewer personnel to take care of 900 patients than they had to take care of 800 persons on November 30. In the veterans' hospital at Bedford they have lost 15 in personnel. Everyone knows that in the care of nervous and mentally ill patients, if you do not have attendants there are apt to be accidents, accidents among patients and others. It is a very serious problem. They have lost doctors and nurses in other VA hospitals in our State.

Mr. TABER. There have been all sorts of ridiculous statements made to the effect that the Committee on Appropriations had stated that they would not consider a deficiency, but there is no budget estimate before us nor has there been any request made to us for for any additional funds, nor is there any need for funds if the funds that are already available were used.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I think that point should be brought out. The budget officer of the Veterans' Administration, Mr. Moore, appeared before our Committee on Veterans' Affairs. When I asked him if he was going to offer a supplemental budget, he said, "No." I said, "What do you plan to do, then, let the veterans in the hospitals suffer?" He had no more to say. I know the Committee on Appropriations, if money is not available for use for these men who are suffering in the hospitals, would grant a supplemental appropriation. They always have.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, with respect to the matter just discussed, I think the record should be clear. The Committee on Ap-

appropriations has never told the Veterans' Administration that it should not submit deficiency requests, but I understand the attention of the Veterans' Administration was called to the fact that under the antideficiency statute a deficiency should not be incurred until the money had been requested and appropriated to take care of a contemplated increase in activities. The testimony to which the gentlewoman refers was also referred to here one day in a little colloquy which I had with the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK]. I think there probably has been some misunderstanding as to what a deficiency is. The antideficiency statute makes it a violation of law for an agency to employ people if it does not have money to pay them and requires the agency to apportion its expenditures from annual appropriations over a 12 months' period. Still, an agency can bring in what is called a deficiency or supplemental estimate in which it requests funds in order to enable it to carry on an activity at an increased rate of personnel use or to meet rising costs. It is called a deficiency item if for use in a current year, a supplemental if to increase an amount for the subsequent fiscal year.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. It would be absurd for the House to go on record as to a deficiency measure that money would not be authorized and appropriated for sick veterans or wounded veterans in hospitals.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I do not think it ever has gone on record that way. I doubt if it ever will.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. There is a general misunderstanding about it.

FOREST SERVICE ITEMS

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, before the debate on this bill closes, I wish to say a few words regarding the items for the Forest Service which it carries.

There are three classes of items. One is for control of insects and forest pests; one is for the administrative activities incident to marking timber for sale; one is for fire fighting. I hope that Members interested will read the hearings on each of these.

The committee has taken what I regard as a most constructive attitude with respect to the requests of the Forest Service in reporting the requested amounts in this urgent deficiency bill. Thereby, the money will be made available at the earliest possible date so that it can be used to the greatest advantage.

Last year the committee approved a request for \$395,000 to combat the tussock moth, which was endangering rich forest resources in Idaho. The gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER] reported to us in the hearings last week that the campaign had been 100 percent successful and that the Service was able to return to the Treasury \$57,000 unspent.

In effect, we gave the Forest Service a vote of confidence on this type of work by reporting favorably in this bill a re-

quest for \$843,000 for similar control programs this season; \$525,000 for fighting the pine beetle in the Targhee, Teton, Caribou, and Bridger Forests and the Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks; \$235,000 for combating the bark beetle in the valuable ponderosa pine forests of the Black Hills in South Dakota and Wyoming; and three smaller amounts for localized pest areas of forests in Idaho, Montana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois.

Last year we approved a deficiency request for \$410,000 to permit the cruising of more timber for sale. Again, the Forest Service was able to report that it had increased its timber harvest by 335,000,000 board feet with that money, getting an average of \$4.28 per thousand for less than \$1 expended. This year, with a higher value for timber sold, the Forest Service believes it can bring in better than \$5 in sales for each \$1 spent to mark and supervise the cutting of the timber crop. Hence, the committee approved the request for \$475,000 to increase timber harvest and sales.

The item for fire fighting in this bill seems large, \$4,932,000. It is based on obligations of \$4,331,041 incurred in fire fighting up to December 31, plus an amount for the balance of the year based on the average experience of the last 5 years. Testimony developed in the hearings revealed that this amount compares with \$3,550,000 in 1940, when the average hourly rate paid to fire fighters was 42 cents, compared with the 90 cents now required.

Some interesting tables on this are given in the hearings. The one on page 128 reveals that of 10,932 fires on national forests in calendar 1947 to November 30, 9,097 were confined to less than 10 acres. Total areas burned amounted to 254,606, with protection to 196,447,000.

The Forest Service is achieving this record by the use of improved fire-fighting equipment, better trained fighters, and better organization, together with the cooperation of local citizens and other Federal, State, county, and private agencies.

(Mr. CASE of South Dakota asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, a few minutes ago I called the attention of the House to the fact that the Rural Electrification Administration is badly in need of at least \$300,000,000 to carry on the construction of rural power lines to the end of this fiscal year.

Applications are coming in at the rate of \$24,000,000 a month.

In order for these cooperative power associations to make contracts for materials, it is necessary that they have the assurance that they will be able to secure the funds with which to build the lines.

Of all the things that Congress has ever done for the farmers of America, the greatest it has ever done has been the promotion of this rural-electrification program. Unfortunately, when the Congress touches the farmer, it invariably does something to them instead of

something for them. But through this rural-electrification program we enable the farmer to help himself. That is the greatest service you can render to anybody.

When this program first started, I organized cooperative power associations in each one of the counties of my home district. We were getting our funds through the TVA. Later on the REA was created, and we were told that we would have to switch to that organization. Unfortunately there had been a ceiling placed over the REA of \$40,000,000 a year. Under that ceiling we could not have electrified the farm homes of this country in 100 years.

In 1938 when they were passing one of those large spending bills here against which all points of order had been waived I broke through with an amendment for the first \$100,000,000 for rural electrification, and won by only six majority on a teller vote.

That is when the rural-electrification program came to life. It began to spread in practically every State in the Union.

We have carried on the battle from that day to this. Senator RUSSELL, of Georgia, and I introduced a bill, and finally got most of its provisions enacted into law, extending the amortization period to 35 years and reducing the interest rate to 2 percent. Every dollar of this money will come back with interest, and the United States Government will not lose a penny. Besides it will add untold billions of dollars to the wealth of the Nation. As I have said, this rural-electrification program has done more for the farm homes of this country than everything else that the Congress has done since the Department of Agriculture was created.

It not only lights the homes of the farmers, but it lifts the burden of drudgery from the farmer and his wife. It gives them appliances with which to do their work. As I have often said, it takes to the farmer everything that you have in the city except the noise and the city taxes.

I can see no reason for delaying or refusing to provide this deficiency appropriation for these people, for these farmers, when they are begging for it in almost every State in the Union.

The last time we called the roll they knocked out \$25,000,000. Men rushed in here and voted who seemed not to know what they were voting on. But the money that was provided has all been allocated or expended and today in almost every State in the Union the cooperative power associations are begging for funds with which to build power lines to the farm homes of the Nation, to help improve the living conditions of the rural people who produce the material to feed and clothe the world, and who fight the Nation's battles in times of war and sustain its institutions in times of peace.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. POAGE. Does the gentleman recall that when that \$25,000,000 was stricken out the committee gave us

exactly 15 minutes to present the cause of rural electrification to the House, and that was all the time that we got?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes, sir.

As I have said before, this is the greatest issue so far as the farmers are concerned that has come before the House of Representatives since I have been a Member of it.

I dislike to continue being in a continuous battle, but this is one thing that is nearer to my heart than almost any other issue. I have put more time in on it than any other Member of either House, and I shall continue my efforts to see that these farmers get the money necessary to build these lines to every farm home in America.

When I began this fight less than 10 percent of our farms were electrified; while 90 percent of the farms in both Germany and Japan were electrified. In fact, all western Europe had 90 percent or more of her farms electrified.

Today we have more than 60 percent of our farms electrified. This has been one of the hardest battles of my career, and I expect to keep up the fight as long as I am in public life, or until we electrify every farm home in the United States.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to, and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. MCGREGOR, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5525) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, directed him to report the same back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments to final passage.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. RANKIN. I am in its present form, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman qualifies. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. RANKIN moves to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations with in-

structions to report it back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

On page 9, after line 15, add a new title to read as follows:

"Rural electrification: For loans in accordance with the provisions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended, \$300,000,000."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi.

The question was taken and on a division (demanded by Mr. RANKIN) there were—ayes 9, noes 22.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Obviously a quorum is not present. The roll call is automatic. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant-at-Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 151, nays 181, not voting 97, as follows:

[Roll No. 14]

YEAS—151

Abernethy	Hagen	Murray, Wis.
Andresen,	Hardy	Norrell
August H.	Harless, Ariz.	Norton
Andrews, Ala.	Harris	O'Konski
Angell	Harrison	Pace
Arnold	Havener	Patman
Banta	Hays	Peden
Barden	Heffernan	Peterson
Battle	Hobbs	Pickett
Beckworth	Hoeven	Poage
Bennett, Mich.	Holmes	Powell
Bennett, Mo.	Horan	Preston
Blatnik	Huber	Price, Fla.
Bonner	Hull	Price, Ill.
Boykin	Jackson, Wash.	Priest
Brehm	Jarman	Rankin
Brown, Ga.	Johnson, Tex.	Richards
Bryson	Jones, Ala.	Riley
Burleson	Jones, N. C.	Rizley
Byrne, N. Y.	Jones, Wash.	Robertson
Camp	Karsten, Mo.	Rockwell
Cannon	Kee	Rogers, Fla.
Carroll	Kefauver	Sadowski
Chelf	Kelley	Sasser
Cole, Mo.	Kennedy	Schwabe, Mo.
Colmer	Landis	Sheppard
Combs	Lane	Sikes
Cooper	Lanham	Simpson, Ill.
Cox	Larcade	Smith, Kans.
Cravens	Lemke	Smith, Va.
Crosser	Lewis	Smith, Wis.
Cunningham	Lucas	Spence
Curtis	Lynch	Stefan
Davis, Ga.	McCowen	Stevenson
Davis, Tenn.	McGregor	Stigler
Dawson, Utah	McMillan, S. C.	Talle
D'Ewart	Mack	Teague
Dorn	Madden	Thompson
Douglas	Mahon	Tollefson
Eberharter	Mansfield	Trimble
Engle, Calif.	Marcantonio	Vinson
Evins	Martin, Iowa	Walter
Feighan	Miller, Calif.	Wheeler
Fisher	Miller, Nebr.	Whitten
Flannagan	Mills	Williams
Forand	Monroney	Wilson, Ind.
Gordon	Morgan	Wilson, Tex.
Gore	Morris	Winstead
Gorski	Mundt	Wood
Granger	Murdock	Worley
Grant, Ala.	Murray, Tenn.	

NAYS—181

Allen, Calif.	Bender	Busbey
Allen, Ill.	Bishop	Butler
Almond	Blackney	Byrnes, Wis.
Andersen,	Bloom	Canfield
H. Carl	Bolton	Case, N. J.
Anderson, Calif.	Bradley	Case, S. Dak.
Andrews, N. Y.	Bramblett	Chenoweth
Arends	Brophy	Church
Auchincloss	Brown, Ohio	Clason
Bakewell	Buchanan	Clevenger
Barrett	Buckley	Coffin
Bates, Mass.	Buffett	Cole, Kans.
Beall	Bulwinkle	Cotton
Beil	Burke	Coudert

Crawford	Jennings	Philbin
Davis, Wis.	Jensen	Phillips, Calif.
Deane	Johnson, Calif.	Phillips, Tenn.
Devitt	Johnson, Ill.	Plumley
Dondero	Johnson, Ind.	Potts
Donohue	Jonkman	Poulson
Doughton	Judd	Ramey
Durham	Kean	Redden
Eaton	Kearney	Reed, Ill.
Elliott	Keating	Reed, N. Y.
Ellis	Keefe	Rees
Ellsworth	Keogh	Riehlman
Elsaesser	Kerr	Rogers, Mass.
Elston	Kersten, Wis.	Rohrbough
Engel, Mich.	Kilburn	Ross
Fallon	Kilday	Russell
Fletcher	King	Sadlak
Foot	Kirwan	St. George
Fuller	Knutson	Sanborn
Fulton	Kunkel	Sarbacher
Gamble	Latham	Schwabe, Okla.
Garmatz	Lea	Scrivner
Gary	LeCompte	Seely-Brown
Gillette	LeFevre	Shafer
Gillie	Lodge	Smith, Ohio
Goff	Love	Snyder
Goodwin	McCulloch	Somers
Graham	McDonough	Stanley
Grant, Ind.	McMahon	Stockman
Gwynne, Iowa	MacKinnon	Stratton
Hale	Maloney	Sundstrom
Hall,	Meade, Ky.	Taber
Edwin Arthur	Morrow	Twyman
Hall,	Meyer	Vail
Leonard W.	Michener	Van Zandt
Hand	Miller, Conn.	Vorys
Harness, Ind.	Mitchell	Vursell
Harvey	Morton	Wadsworth
Hedrick	Nicholson	Weichel
Herter	Nixon	Welch
Heseltan	Nodar	Whittington
Hess	Norblad	Wigglesworth
Hill	O'Brien	Wolcott
Hoffman	O'Hara	Wolverton
Hope	O'Toole	Woodruff
Javits	Owens	Youngblood
Jenison	Patterson	
Jenkins, Ohio	Pfeifer	

NOT VOTING—97

Albert	Gathings	Mathews
Allen, La.	Gavin	Meade, Md.
Bates, Ky.	Gearhart	Miller, Md.
Bland	Gossett	Morrison
Boggs, Del.	Gregory	Muhlenberg
Boggs, La.	Griffiths	Multer
Brooks	Gross	Passman
Buck	Gwinn, N. Y.	Ploeser
Carson	Halleck	Potter
Celler	Hart	Rains
Chadwick	Hartley	Rayburn
Chapman	Hébert	Reeves
Chiperfield	Hendricks	Regan
Clark	Hinshaw	Rich
Clippinger	Holfield	Rivers
Cole, N. Y.	Jackson, Calif.	Rooney
Cooley	Jenkins, Pa.	Sabath
Corbett	Johnson, Okla.	Scoblick
Courtney	Kearns	Scott, Hardie
Crow	Klein	Scott,
Dague	Lesinski	Hugh D., Jr.
Dawson, Ill.	Lichtenwalter	Short
Delaney	Ludlow	Simpson, Pa.
Dingell	Lusk	Smathers
Dirksen	Lyle	Smith, Maine
Dolliver	McConnell	Taylor
Domengeaux	McCormack	Thomas, N. J.
Fellows	McDowell	Thomas, Tex.
Fenton	McGarvey	Tibbott
Fernandez	McMillen, Ill.	Towe
Fogarty	Macy	West
Folger	Manasco	Zimmerman
Gallagher	Mason	

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Additional general pairs:

Mr. Halleck with Mr. Rayburn.

Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania with Mr. Klein.

Mr. Towe with Mr. McCormack.

Mr. Macy with Mr. Fogarty.

Mr. Gavin with Mr. Hart.

Mr. Dague with Mr. Rooney.

Mr. Chiperfield with Mr. Chapman.

Mr. Jenkins of Pennsylvania with Mr. Brooks.

Mr. Rich with Mr. Multer.

Mr. Short with Mr. Meade of Maryland.

Mr. Muhlenberg with Mr. Celler.

Mr. Fenton with Mr. Thomas of Texas.
 Mr. Corbett with Mr. Holifield.
 Mr. Jackson of California with Mr. Albert.
 Mr. Ploeser with Mr. Rains.
 Mr. Hugh D. Scott, Jr., with Mr. Folger.
 Mr. Lichtenwalter with Mr. Gossett.
 Mr. McGarvey with Mr. Manasco.
 Mrs. Smith of Maine with Mrs. Lusk.
 Mr. Taylor with Mr. Dawson of Illinois.
 Mr. Cole of New York with Mr. Delaney.
 Mr. McMillen of Illinois with Mr. Boggs of Louisiana.
 Mr. Kearns with Mr. West.
 Mr. Crow with Mr. Zimmerman.
 Mr. Fellows with Mr. Rivers.
 Mr. McConnell with Mr. Gregory.
 Mr. Mason with Mr. Hébert.
 Mr. Reeves with Mr. Fernandez.
 Mr. Scoblick with Mr. Gathings.
 Mr. Thomas of New Jersey with Mr. Passman.
 Mr. Gearhart with Mr. Lyle.
 Mr. Dolliver with Mr. Lesinski.
 Mr. Clippinger with Mr. Regan.
 Mr. Boggs of Delaware with Mr. Sabbath.
 Mr. Tibbott with Mr. Smathers.
 Mr. Hardie Scott with Mr. Johnson of Oklahoma.
 Mr. McDowell with Mr. Cooley.
 Mr. Carson with Mr. Domengeaux.
 Mr. Buck with Mr. Dingell.
 Mr. Gwinn of New York with Mr. Courtney.
 Mr. Gross with Mr. Bates of Kentucky.
 Mr. Griffith with Mr. Allen of Louisiana.
 Mr. Miller of Maryland with Mr. Bland.
 Mr. Dirksen with Mr. Ludlow.
 Mr. Chadwick with Mr. Clark.

Mr. ROBERTSON changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, for the information of the Members, there was no budget estimate pending for this rural electrification item. The unexpended balances as of February 13, the last date available, were \$451,000,000. The amount that has not been allocated out of the \$232,000,000 that we appropriated for this fiscal year is \$73,000,000.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DONDERO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, after disposition of matters on the Speaker's desk and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House

for 1 minute and also to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, in reply to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] I desire to say that the REA needs every dollar of the \$300,000,000 asked for. They now have applications for \$221,000,000 more than they have funds unallocated, and applications are coming at the rate of \$24,000,000 a month.

I got these figures from the REA today.

If we can send billions of dollars to be poured into the sinkholes of Europe and Asia, surely we can afford to provide these funds to loan our farmers to build power lines to their homes, when we know it will all come back with interest.

Maybe these farmers are unfortunate in being citizens and taxpayers in the United States. If they lived in foreign countries, they might get taken care of under the Marshall plan.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BOYKIN (at the request of Mr. NORRELL) was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

Mr. KEFAUVER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include two speeches he recently made.

Mr. MONRONEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include copy of a speech made before the Foreign Policy Association at Oklahoma City, Okla.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include a letter which he received from Claude Wickard, Administrator of REA, showing the \$73,000,000 unallocated which they had on hand on the 13th of February, as well as other correspondence on the same subject.

FACTS ON REA FIGURES

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, under the permission granted, I will place in the RECORD at this point a letter from REA Administrator Claude Wickard, showing that on February 13, this year, just 10 days ago, the REA had on hand in unallotted funds the sum of \$73,000,000, and other correspondence on this subject.

Mr. Wickard's letter to me was in response to an inquiry I had written him. His reply and other correspondence on this subject follow:

FROM ADMINISTRATOR WICKARD TO REPRESENTATIVE CASE

UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION,

Washington, D. C., February 20, 1948.

Hon. FRANCIS CASE,

House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CASE: This is in response to your letter of February 10, 1948, in which you inquire further concerning the progress of the REA program.

As of February 13, 1948, we had on hand funds for loan allocation to June 30, 1948, in the amount of \$73,017,126. On that date applications on hand and in process in the field amounted to more than \$287,000,000.

In connection with your inquiry as to whether the applications which REA will process between now and June 30 will exceed the amount of funds available for allocation, we should like to report that we have already run out of funds with which to satisfy applications from some of the States. There is no question but that on June 30 the aggregate amount of the applications processed and ready to be covered by loan documents will exceed the amount of funds available for allocation out of the 1948 loan funds. Further, since applications are continuing to come in at the average rate of \$24,000,000 monthly, it is estimated that on June 30 we will have approximately \$300,000,000 of applications on hand or in process of preparation in the field. We have no positive way of knowing what the rate of applications will be after June 30 but so far as we know they will continue at about the present rate.

The Department of Agriculture recommended a \$300,000,000 REA loan fund for fiscal 1949 which is the same amount as the President has recommended for this purpose in his budget message to Congress.

Sincerely,

CLAUDE R. WICKARD,
Administrator.

FROM CLYDE T. ELLIS TO REPRESENTATIVE CASE

NATIONAL RURAL ELECTRIC

COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION,

Washington, D. C., February 20, 1948.

Hon. FRANCIS CASE,

Member of Congress,

House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CASE: Attached hereto is a suggested REA deficiency bill in the amount of \$300,000,000. If you agree with us, we would like very much for you to copy this on the proper form and introduce it and then see if we can get it enacted into law. We are writing a similar letter to a few other Members of Congress and we are hopeful that they will introduce the same bill at the same time. Maybe this is not good procedure, but we know of no other way to approach this very urgent problem.

For your information, we have tried for months to get the White House, the Bureau of the Budget and the Department of Agriculture to submit a deficiency request to Congress. We have given up hope of that. On February 12 we wrote Chairman TABER and all members of the House Appropriations Committee urging them to take the initiative in bringing out a deficiency bill. Attached hereto is a copy of that letter. After reading it I believe you will agree with us that our deficiency need is well over \$300,000,000.

Thanking you for your immediate consideration of this matter and for whatever help you can give the farmers of America in this case, I am

Yours sincerely,

CLYDE T. ELLIS,
Executive Manager.

P. S.—There is no desire on our part to bypass the Appropriations Committee—for we would like to see a hearing on the matter. We feel the committee will consider the matter if enough Members of Congress become interested.

C. T. E.

FROM REPRESENTATIVE CASE TO CLYDE T. ELLIS

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, D. C., February 23, 1948.

Mr. CLYDE T. ELLIS,

Executive Manager, National Rural

Electric Cooperative Association,

Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. ELLIS: Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of February 20 and enclosures—all relating to your proposal that a deficiency appropriation bill be proposed in the amount of \$300,000,000.

You will be interested, I am sure, in knowing that the status of REA funds and

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5525

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 25 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 2), 1948

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
6 1948, and for other purposes, namely:

7 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

8 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

9 For payment to Mary E. M. Drewry, widow of Patrick
10 H. Drewry, late a Representative from the State of Virginia,
11 \$12,500.

1 For payment to Lida Robsion, widow of John M.
 2 Robsion, late a Representative from the State of Kentucky,
 3 \$12,500.

4 TEMPORARY CONGRESSIONAL AVIATION POLICY BOARD

5 For an additional amount for salaries and expenses of
 6 the Temporary Congressional Aviation Policy Board created
 7 by the Act to establish a National Aviation Council, and
 8 for other purposes (Public Law 287, 80th Congress), to be
 9 available until June 30, 1948, and to be disbursed by the
 10 Secretary of the Senate on vouchers approved by the Chair-
 11 man, \$5,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall
 12 be made in accordance with the laws applicable to inquiries
 13 and investigations ordered by the Senate.

14 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

15 CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

16 Capitol Power Plant: For an additional amount for
 17 "Capitol Power Plant", \$118,000.

18 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

19 DISTRIBUTION OF PRINTED CARDS

20 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
 21 "Salaries and expenses" for the distribution of printed cards
 22 and other publications of the Library, \$26,000, to be trans-
 23 ferred from "Printing and binding, catalogue cards, 1948".

THE JUDICIARY

COURT OF CLAIMS

Salaries and expenses: The appropriation under this head in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1948, is hereby made available in an amount not to exceed \$25,000, as may be necessary and approved by the chief justice, Court of Claims, for transfer to the appropriation "Repairs and improvements" for expenditure by the Architect of the Capitol for structural changes, alterations, and installations of fixtures in the Court of Claims buildings, necessary for the accommodations of the court.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

Salaries of judges: For an additional amount for "Salaries of judges", \$75,000.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE

BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, \$1,188,600: *Provided*, That the appropriation of \$750,000 under this head in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, is hereby consolidated with and made a part of this appropriation, the total thereof to be disbursed and accounted for as one fund which shall remain

1 available during the existence of the Commission for expenses
2 necessary to carry out the Act of July 7, 1947 (Public Law
3 162), as amended by the Act of December 19, 1947 (Public
4 Law 391), including travel expenses; printing and binding;
5 and deposits in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C.
6 321d).

7 FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

8 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
9 "Salaries and expenses", including attendance at meetings
10 concerned with labor and industrial relations; services as
11 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
12 U. S. C. 55a); and payment of claims pursuant to section
13 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921);
14 \$800,000.

15 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

16 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

17 Employees' compensation fund: For an additional
18 amount for "Employees' compensation fund", \$3,300,000.

19 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

20 Further development of vocational education: For an
21 additional amount for "Further development of vocational
22 education", \$1,583,942.

23 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

24 Grants for hospital construction: For liquidation of con-

1 tractual obligations authorized to be incurred during the
 2 fiscal year 1948 or any subsequent fiscal year for construc-
 3 tion grants under part C, title VI, of the Public Health
 4 Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 291-291m),
 5 \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended.

6 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

7 Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent
 8 children, and aid to the blind: For an additional amount for
 9 "Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent
 10 children, and aid to the blind", \$101,000,000.

11 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

12 FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

13 Federal Housing Administration: The amount made
 14 available under this head in the Government Corporations
 15 Appropriation Act, 1948, for administrative expenses of the
 16 Federal Housing Administration, is increased from "\$20,-
 17 000,000" to "\$20,200,000", the additional amount to be de-
 18 rived from the sources specified under said head.

19 PHILIPPINE WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION

20 Philippine War Damage Commission: The limitation
 21 under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation
 22 Act, 1948, on the amount available for necessary expenses of
 23 the Philippine War Damage Commission, is increased from
 24 "\$1,900,000" to "\$2,175,000".

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

COMPENSATION AND RETIREMENT FUND EXPENSES

District government employees' compensation: For an additional amount for "District government employees' compensation", \$45,000.

REGULATORY AGENCY

Office of Recorder of Deeds: For an additional amount for "Office of Recorder of Deeds", \$33,992.

COURTS

United States courts: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "United States courts", \$227,311.64.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Operating expenses, Health Department (excluding hospitals) : The appropriation "Operating expenses, Health Department (excluding hospitals)", shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$3,400, for the enforcement of the Act relating to the licensing of undertakers.

Capital outlay, Gallinger Municipal Hospital: For the construction of three elevators and for revision of heating system for the psychiatric unit, \$54,500, to remain available until June 30, 1949.

Medical charities: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for care and treatment of indigent patients under contracts made by the Health Officer of the District of Columbia and approved by the Commissioners with insti-

tutions, as follows: Children's Hospital, \$36,923; Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, \$23,845.30; Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital, \$24,333.05; in all, \$85,101.35.

Medical charities: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for care and treatment of indigent patients under contracts made by the Health Officer of the District of Columbia and approved by the Commissioners with institutions, as follows: Children's Hospital, \$27,218; Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, \$11,203.40; Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital, \$16,759.70; in all, \$55,181.10.

PUBLIC WELFARE

Agency services: For an additional amount for "Agency services", \$36,000; and the limitation for carrying out a "penny milk" program for the school children of the District of Columbia is increased from "\$62,000" to "\$98,000".

Saint Elizabeths Hospital: For an additional amount for "Saint Elizabeths Hospital", \$250,000.

PUBLIC WORKS

Capital outlay, Refuse Division: The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to enter into contract or contracts for the construction of a refuse transfer station in square 739 at a total cost of not to exceed \$918,700.

1 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

2 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved
3 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of
4 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (46 Stat. 500),
5 \$2,633.23.

6 JUDGMENTS

7 For the payment of final judgments, rendered against
8 the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document
9 No. 502, together with such further sum as may be neces-
10 sary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per
11 annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date
12 the same became due until the date of payment, \$11,924.35.

13 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

14 The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of
15 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be
16 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as
17 defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1948.

18 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

19 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

20 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

21 Salaries and Expenses

22 Insect investigations: For an additional amount for "In-
23 sect investigations", to provide for investigations in Mexico,
24 including testing of methods that may be used for the control

1 of citrus blackfly, \$100,000, to remain available until June
2 30, 1949.

3 Insect and plant disease control: For an additional
4 amount for "Insect and plant disease control", \$174,200.

5 Control of Emergency Outbreaks of Insects and Plant
6 Diseases

7 Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant
8 diseases: For an additional amount for "Control of emer-
9 gency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases", \$442,000.

10 Control of Forest Pests

11 Forest Pest Control Act: For expenses necessary to
12 carry out the Forest Pest Control Act of July 25, 1947
13 (Public Law 110), \$843,000, to remain available until
14 December 31, 1948.

15 FOREST SERVICE

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 National forest protection and management: For an
18 additional amount for "National forest protection and man-
19 agement", \$475,000.

20 Fighting forest fires: For an additional amount for
21 "Fighting forest fires", \$4,932,000.

22 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

23 CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

24 Salaries and expenses: Not to exceed \$75,000 of the
25 appropriation under this head in the Department of Com-

merce Appropriation Act, 1948, shall be available for hire of aircraft.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Salaries and expenses, field: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, field", \$152,000.

TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISION

SEC. 201. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not, contrary to the provisions of this section, engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike

1 against the Government of the United States or who is a
 2 member of an organization of Government employees that
 3 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
 4 United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an
 5 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-
 6 ment of the United States by force or violence and accepts
 7 employment the salary or wages for which are paid from
 8 any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a
 9 felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than
 10 \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both:
 11 *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be
 12 in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other pro-
 13 visions of existing law: *Provided further*, That no part of
 14 the foregoing appropriations shall be used for the purpose
 15 of converting any coal-heating units to oil or natural gas
 16 or artificial gas in any federally owned or rented buildings
 17 in or outside the District of Columbia, or for the installation
 18 of oil-heating units in any new construction.

19 SEC. 202.. This Act may be cited as the "Urgent De-
 20 ficiency Appropriation Act, 1948".

Passed the House of Representatives February 24, 1948.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS,

Clerk.

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5525

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

FEBRUARY 25 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 2), 1948

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

is no longer required. Provides for termination of the program on June 30, 1952, or by concurrent resolution of the Congress. Establishes a Joint Committee on Foreign Economic Cooperation to make a continuous study of the programs under the act.

4. URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H.R. 5525, which includes funds for BE&PQ and the Forest Service (S.Rept. 936) (p. 1786). The "Daily Digest" states that there was an increase of \$6,000,000 for the School-lunch program (p.D162). A detailed statement of changes made by the Senate Committee will be made in the next issue of this Digest.
5. REMOUNT SERVICE. Sen. Morse, Ore., spoke in favor of H.R. 3484, to transfer the Remount Service from the Army Department to USDA, stated that he was in "complete, unalterable disagreement" with Sen. Thomas, Okla., regarding the proposal that one of the stations, Ft. Reno, Okla., be divided into 160-acre tracts and sold under provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Farm-Tenant Act (p.1830).
6. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. Sen. Lodge, Mass., inserted a N.Y. Times editorial claiming that the case for this project "is far from being clear" (p. 1790). Sen. Wiley, Wis., inserted several letters from persons and organizations favoring the St. Lawrence Waterway (pp. 1794-5). Sen. Byrd, Va., spoke in favor of this project (pp. 1809-14).
7. EDUCATION. Sen. Holland, Fla., spoke in favor of his resolution, S.J.Res.191, to give consent of Congress to the compact on regional education entered into among the Southern States on Feb. 8, 1948 (pp. 1790-1).

HOUSE

8. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H.R. 5098, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct research on foot-and-mouth disease (H.Rept. 1425) (p. 1877). Both Houses received from this Department the report on cooperation with Mexico in the control and eradication of the foot-and-mouth disease. To House Agriculture and Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committees. (pp. 1785, 1877).
9. EXPORT-IMPORT CONTROLS; ALLOCATIONS. Agreed to the Senate amendment to H.R. 5391, to continue allocation powers over certain materials, including tin; import controls over fats and oils, rice, nitrogen fertilizers, etc.; and export controls over certain fibers, petroleum, etc. under the Second Decentral Act of 1947 (p. 1870). This bill will now be sent to the President.
10. LEGISLATIVE BUDGET. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of S.Con. Res. 42, the legislative budget (pp. 1870, 1877). Majority Leader Halleck announced that the legislative budget would be taken up today, Feb. 27 (p. 1870).
1. ARMY DEPARTMENT CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949. Passed as reported this bill, H.R. 5524 (pp. 1835-69). During the debate Rep. Bryson, S.C., urged repeal of oleomargarine taxes and stated that "the margarine law has not increased the supply of butter...has not made butter cheaper...has not checked the steadily mounting consumption of margarine nor its recognition by science and food experts alike as a pure and nutritious food" (pp. 1855-7).
2. WATER TRANSPORTATION. Rep. Rankin, Miss., urged provision for the Tennessee-Tombigbee inland waterway (p. 1834).

13. FOREIGN AID. Received from the State Department a draft of a proposed bill to amend "An Act to provide for assistance to Greece and Turkey." To Foreign Affairs Committee. (p. 1877.)
14. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee submitted a preliminary report on the Federal efficiency-rating system (H.Rept. 1428) (p. 1877).
15. PENALTY MAIL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee submitted its report on the use of penalty mail for the period July 1 to Sept. 30, 1947 (H.Rept. 1427) (p. 1877).

BILLS INTRODUCED

16. GRAIN ALLOCATIONS. H.R. 5582, by Rep. Kunkel, Pa., to amend Public 394, 80th Cong., so as to grant temporary authority with respect to allocation and inventory control of grain for the production of ethyl alcohol. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 1877.)
17. PERSONNEL. H.R. 5576, by Rep. Jones, Wash., to provide for automatic increases in compensation, in certain cases, for persons with temporary indefinite appointments. To Post Office and Civil Service Committee. (p. 1877.)
18. DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME. S. 2226, by Sen. Reed, Kans., "to amend an act to save daylight and to provide uniform time for the U.S. To Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. (p. 1786.)
19. SMALL BUSINESS. S. 2227, by Sen. Murray, Mont., to preserve small businesses within the framework of the antitrust laws, as applied to the distribution of products and wholesale pricing thereof. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 1786.) Remarks of author (pp. 1786-8).
20. CROP INSURANCE. H.R. 5564 (see Digest 35) would amend Sec. 508 of the Federal Crop Insurance Act so as to provide that loss of crops need not occur in the field in order that insurance may be operative.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

21. FORESTS AND FORESTRY. Rep. Gavin, Pa., inserted his statement before the Appropriations Committee complimenting the Forest Service on national programs of forest conservation (pp. A1196-9).
Rep. Stewart, Tenn., inserted Judge Burruss' (Obion Co., Tenn.) address discussing the need for changes in our Federal road laws (p. A1211).
22. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Vursell, Ill., criticizing the proposed amendment to the Urgent Deficiency bill for \$300,000,000 additional for REA, and stating that the fund should be requested and considered by the Appropriations Committee in the usual way (p. A1219).
Extension of remarks of Rep. Johnson, Tex., favoring additional appropriations for REA (p. A1221).
23. FARM LOANS. Sen. Hoey, N.C., inserted a Cleveland Times article citing the record of 18 farm families who have purchased farms under the FHA program and are successfully meeting their obligations (pp. A1210-1).
24. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Bridges, N.H., inserted an opinion of the TVA General Counsel on the constitutionality of TVA's construction of the proposed New Johnsonville steam plant (pp. A1205-8).

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948

FEBRUARY 26 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 2), 1948.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. BRIDGES, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5525]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5525) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House	\$131, 015, 385. 67
Amount added by Senate (net)	6, 324, 000. 00
Amount of bill as reported to Senate	137, 339, 385. 67

INTRODUCTION

The measure contains emergency and mandatory items not subject, for the most part, to reduction except in a minor degree. The requests for the Federal Security Agency, for example, were allowed in full by the committee because of their nature, and are not subject to discretionary action by the Senate Committee on Appropriations but are required by law.

Thus, of a total of \$131,015,386 authorized by the House of Representatives, \$120,883,942, or 93 percent, is not liable to congressional pruning.

This situation high lights the difficulty of attempting to understand the Federal budget (receipts, appropriations, and expenditures, singly or in combination) in any other light than that of a continuous process which takes place throughout all phases of the fiscal year. In effect, the 1948 regular appropriations were short by more than \$120,000,000 because Congress was not in a position last July to determine the necessity for such sum. Additional supplementals for the current

fiscal year, 1948, are anticipated and these requests to the extent allowed, will further add to the grand total of 1948 appropriations.

The necessity for supplemental appropriations is not pleasing to the committee. As a corrective device for minor amounts essential to the proper functioning of the Federal Government their value is unquestioned. On the other hand, as a means of recapturing reductions effected by the Congress 6 months prior, they are definitely to be deplored. Under the latter condition, the Congress may either refuse to grant the necessary funds, in which case the Agency's work is greatly curtailed and the country suffers, or it may pass the requested supplemental, in which case the Congress loses in part at least its constitutional control of the purse.

A year ago the committee warned the agencies and departments that it would not look kindly on supplemental and deficiency legislation unless justified. The committee will, therefore, review all requests for such appropriations severely in the light of their necessity and the Agency's compliance with the appropriations acts.

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

The Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, made operating receipts available to the Commission for the purpose of carrying out operating functions transferred to the Commission by section 202 of the Naval Appropriation Act, 1947. Such authority was due to expire March 1, 1948. Senate Joint Resolution 173, Eightieth Congress, continued until March 1, 1949, the authority of the Commission to sell, charter, and operate vessels.

The committee recommends as an emergency measure that the Commission be allowed to continue to operate out of receipts for one additional month. This will permit the Congress to review pending legislation in regard to substitution of direct appropriations for the same purpose.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

The committee recommends \$31,000, the budget estimate for additional personnel for the Office of Defense Transportation. The committee is convinced that the postwar transportation problem is still very complex and that the Office has been utilizing its personnel strength to the best advantage. The increase allowed will permit the Office to deal more vigorously with the problems facing it during the balance of this fiscal year.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT

The \$6,000,000 recommended by the committee is to assure continuation of the school-lunch program during the remainder of the current school year and is not intended to pay obligations that the States may have incurred during the earlier part of the school year. The payment of such obligations from the additional funds recommended would not accomplish the purpose of the committee. The increase proposed by the committee for the remainder of the current school year is due to several factors, among which are increased enrollments in some localities and the increased cost of foods. During the

fiscal year 1947, there was available for food purposes under this program a total of \$71,000,000. The appropriation for the current fiscal year was in the amount of \$65,000,000. To meet the decrease of \$6,000,000 in the program during the current fiscal year, unless the States made up to the local schools the decrease in Federal funds, it was necessary in order to operate within funds available either to eliminate schools from the program or reduce the program as a whole in all the schools. In consequence, the committee recommends the necessity for the inclusion of \$6,000,000 to implement this program.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

Senate:

Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper:

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

Notwithstanding the provisions of the Act of May 10, 1916, as amended by the Act of August 29, 1916, the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate is hereby authorized during the Eightieth Congress to employ, whenever necessary, the services of Government employees for folding speeches and pamphlets at the prevailing rates provided by law.

Contingent expenses of the Senate:

Expenses of inquiries and investigations----- \$300, 000. 00

In recommending that the amount of \$300,000 be included in the bill, the committee recommend the inclusion in the bill of the following paragraph:

Expenses of inquiries and investigations:
For an additional amount for expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate or conducted pursuant to section 134 (a) of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, including compensation for stenographic assistance of committees at such rates and in accordance with such regulations as may be prescribed by the Committee on Rules and Administration, but not exceeding the rate of 25 cents per hundred words for the original transcript of reported matter \$300,000: *Provided*, That all vouchers for personal services chargeable to this or any other appropriation for this purpose shall be paid by the disbursing office of the Senate: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for per diem and subsistence expenses except in accordance with the provisions of the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, approved June 3, 1926, as amended.

Executive Office of the President:

Office for Emergency Management:

Office of Defense Transportation:

Salaries and expenses----- 31, 000. 00

In recommending this appropriation, the committee also recommend that the limitation on traveling expenses under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, be increased from \$50,000 to \$60,000.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Atomic Energy Commission:

Salaries and expenses:

The committee recommend that the limitation on travel expenses for the Atomic Energy Commission be increased from \$1,430,000 to \$2,430,000.

United States Maritime Commission:

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

United States Maritime Commission: The operating receipts made available to the United States Maritime Commission by the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, for the purpose of carrying out operating functions transferred to the Maritime Commission by Section 202 of the Naval Appropriation Act, 1947, are continued available from March 1, 1948, to April 1, 1948, for carrying out such functions as extended by Senate Joint Resolution 173, Eightieth Congress, "To continue until March 1, 1949, the authority of the Maritime Commission to sell, charter, and operate vessels, and for other purposes": Provided, That the limitation under this head in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, on the use of operating receipts for "Cost of placing vessels into reserve fleet," is increased from "\$5,500,000" to "\$6,103,000."

Department of Agriculture:

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:

Insect investigations-----	\$15, 000. 00
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The amount recommended by the committee is for sawfly investigations.

National School Lunch Act-----	6, 000, 000. 00
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Total, Department of Agriculture-----	6, 015, 000. 00
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Total increase-----	6, 346, 000. 00
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DECREASES

Department of Agriculture:

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:

Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases-----	22, 000. 00
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Net increase-----	6, 324, 000. 00
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Amount of bill as reported to Senate-----	137, 339, 385. 67
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Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948

5

[The year indicated after each item denotes the fiscal year]

Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate committee bill compared with	
				Budget estimates	House bill
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS					
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH					
Senate					
Inquiries and investigations-----	\$300, 000. 00	-----	\$300, 000. 00	-----	+\$300, 000. 00
House of Representatives					
Beneficiaries of deceased Representatives-----	-----	\$25, 000. 00	25, 000. 00	+\$25, 000. 00	-----
Temporary Congressional Aviation Policy Board-----	-----	5, 000. 00	5, 000. 00	+5, 000. 00	-----
Architect of the Capitol: Capitol Buildings and Grounds:					
Capitol Power Plant-----	139, 500. 00	118, 000. 00	118, 000. 00	—21, 500. 00	-----
Library of Congress: Distribution of printed cards:					
Salaries and expenses-----	26, 216. 00	(¹)	(¹)	—26, 216. 00	-----
Total, legislative branch-----	465, 716. 00	148, 000. 00	448, 000. 00	—17, 716. 00	+300, 000. 00

¹ \$26,000 to be transferred.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948—Continued

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate committee bill compared with	
				Budget estimates	House bill
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued					
THE JUDICIARY					
Miscellaneous items of expense: Salaries of judges-----	\$75,000.00	\$75,000.00	\$75,000.00		
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT					
Office for Emergency Management: Office of Defense Transportation: Salaries and expenses-----	31,000.00		31,000.00		+\$31,000.00
INDEPENDENT OFFICES					
Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government: Salaries and expenses-----	1,188,600.00	1,188,600.00	1,188,600.00		
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service: Salaries and expenses-----	950,000.00	800,000.00	800,000.00	--\$150,000.00	
Federal Security Agency:					
Bureau of Employees' Compensation: Employees' compensation fund-----	3,300,000.00	3,300,000.00	3,300,000.00		

Office of Education: Further development of vocational education-----	1, 583, 942. 00	1, 583, 942. 00	1, 583, 942. 00	-----
Public Health Service: Grants for hospital construction-----	15, 000, 000. 00	15, 000, 000. 00	15, 000, 000. 00	-----
Social Security Administration: Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind-----	101, 000, 000. 00	101, 000, 000. 00	101, 000, 000. 00	-----
Housing and Home Finance Agency: Federal Housing Administration (administrative expense authorization)-----	(1, 000, 000. 00)	(200, 000. 00)	(200, 000. 00)	(-800, 000. 00)
Philippine War Damage Commission (administrative expense authorization)-----	(275, 000. 00)	(275, 000. 00)	(275, 000. 00)	-----
Total, independent offices-----	123, 022, 542. 00	122, 872, 542. 00	122, 872, 542. 00	-150, 000. 00
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
Compensation and retirement fund expenses: District government employees' compensation-----	45, 000. 00	45, 000. 00	45, 000. 00	-----
Regulatory agencies: Office of Recorder of Deeds-----	33, 992. 00	33, 992. 00	33, 992. 00	-----
Courts: United States Courts (1947)-----	227, 311. 64	227, 311. 64	227, 311. 64	-----
Health Department:				
Operating expenses, Health Department (excluding hospitals)-----	3, 400. 00	-----	-----	-3, 400. 00
Capital outlay, Gallinger Municipal Hospital-----	54, 500. 00	54, 500. 00	54, 500. 00	-----

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948—Continued

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate committee bill compared with	
				Budget estimates	House bill
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued					
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—continued					
Health Department—Continued					
Medical charities:					
1947-----	\$85, 101. 35	\$85, 101. 35	\$85, 101. 35		-----
1946-----	55, 181. 10	55, 181. 10	55, 181. 10		-----
Public welfare:					
Agency services-----	36, 000. 00	36, 000. 00	36, 000. 00		-----
St. Elizabeths Hospital-----	250, 000. 00	250, 000. 00	250, 000. 00		-----
Public Works: Capital outlay, Refuse Division (contract authorization)-----	(965, 000. 00)	(918, 700. 00)	(918, 700. 00)	(—\$46, 300. 00)	-----
Settlement of claims and suits-----	2, 633. 23	2, 633. 23	2, 633. 23		-----
Judgments-----	11, 924. 35	11, 924. 35	11, 924. 35		-----
Total, District of Columbia (payable from District of Columbia funds)-----	805, 043. 67	801, 643. 67	801, 643. 67	—3, 400. 00	-----

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Research Administration:
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quar-
antine:

Salaries and expenses:

Insect investigations-----	100, 000. 00	100, 000. 00	115, 000. 00	+15, 000. 00	+15, 000. 00
Insect and plant-disease control--	203, 600. 00	174, 200. 00	174, 200. 00	-29, 400. 00	-----
Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases-----	442, 000. 00	442, 000. 00	420, 000. 00	-22, 000. 00	-22, 000. 00
Control of forest pests: Forest Pest Con- trol Act-----	843, 000. 00	843, 000. 00	843, 000. 00	-----	-----
Forest Service: Salaries and expenses:					
National forest protection and man- agement-----	475, 000. 00	475, 000. 00	475, 000. 00	-----	-----
Fighting forest fires-----	4, 932, 000. 00	4, 932, 000. 00	4, 932, 000. 00	-----	-----
Production and Marketing Administration:					
National School Lunch Act-----	-----	-----	6, 000, 000. 00	+6, 000, 000. 00	+6, 000, 000. 00
Total, Department of Agriculture--	6, 995, 600. 00	6, 966, 200. 00	12, 959, 200. 00	+5, 963, 600. 00	+5, 993, 000. 00
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
Coast and Geodetic Survey: Salaries and expenses, field-----	152, 000. 00	152, 000. 00	152, 000. 00	-----	-----
Total, Department of Commerce---	152, 000. 00	152, 000. 00	152, 000. 00	-----	-----
Grand total-----	131, 546, 901. 67	131, 015, 385. 67	137, 339, 385. 67	+5, 792, 484. 00	+6, 324, 000. 00

Calendar No. 981

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5525

[Report No. 936]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 25 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 2), 1948

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

FEBRUARY 26 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 2), 1948

Reported by Mr. BRIDGES, with amendments

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
6 1948, and for other purposes, namely:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

OFFICE OF SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

Notwithstanding the provisions of the Act of May 10, 1916, as amended by the Act of August 29, 1916, the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate is hereby authorized during the Eightieth Congress to employ, whenever necessary, the services of Government employees for folding speeches and pamphlets at the prevailing rates provided by law.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations: For an additional amount for expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate or conducted pursuant to section 134 (a) of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, including compensation for stenographic assistance of committees at such rates and in accordance with such regulations as may be prescribed by the Committee on Rules and Administration, but not exceeding the rate of 25 cents per hundred words for the original transcript of reported matter, \$300,000: Provided, That all vouchers for personal services chargeable to this or any other appropriation for this purpose shall be paid by the disbursing office of the Senate: Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for per diem and subsistence expenses except

1 *in accordance with the provisions of the Subsistence Expense*
2 *Act of 1926, approved June 3, 1926, as amended.*

3 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

4 For payment to Mary E. M. Drewry, widow of Patrick
5 H. Drewry, late a Representative from the State of Virginia,
6 \$12,500.

7 For payment to Lida Robsion, widow of John M.
8 Robsion, late a Representative from the State of Kentucky,
9 \$12,500.

10 TEMPORARY CONGRESSIONAL AVIATION POLICY BOARD

11 For an additional amount for salaries and expenses of
12 the Temporary Congressional Aviation Policy Board created
13 by the Act to establish a National Aviation Council, and
14 for other purposes (Public Law 287, 80th Congress), to be
15 available until June 30, 1948, and to be disbursed by the
16 Secretary of the Senate on vouchers approved by the Chair-
17 man, \$5,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall
18 be made in accordance with the laws applicable to inquiries
19 and investigations ordered by the Senate.

20 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

21 CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

22 Capitol Power Plant: For an additional amount for
23 "Capitol Power Plant", \$118,000.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

DISTRIBUTION OF PRINTED CARDS

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses” for the distribution of printed cards and other publications of the Library, \$26,000, to be transferred from “Printing and binding, catalogue cards, 1948”.

THE JUDICIARY

COURT OF CLAIMS

Salaries and expenses: The appropriation under this head in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1948, is hereby made available in an amount not to exceed \$25,000, as may be necessary and approved by the chief justice, Court of Claims, for transfer to the appropriation “Repairs and improvements” for expenditure by the Architect of the Capitol for structural changes, alterations, and installations of fixtures in the Court of Claims buildings, necessary for the accommodations of the court.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

Salaries of judges: For an additional amount for “Salaries of judges”, \$75,000.

*EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT**OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT**OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION*

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses,” \$31,000; and the limitation on

1 *traveling expenses under this head in The Supplemental Ap-*
 2 *propriation Act, 1948, is increased from “\$50,000” to*
 3 *“\$60,000”.*

4 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

5 ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

6 *Salaries and expenses: The limitation on travel expenses*
 7 *of the Atomic Energy Commission for the fiscal year 1948*
 8 *is hereby increased from \$1,430,000 to \$2,430,000.*

9 COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE

10 BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

11 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of the
 12 Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the
 13 Government, \$1,188,600: *Provided*, That the appropriation
 14 of \$750,000 under this head in the Second Supplemental
 15 Appropriation Act, 1948, is hereby consolidated with and
 16 made a part of this appropriation, the total thereof to be
 17 disbursed and accounted for as one fund which shall remain
 18 available during the existence of the Commission for expenses
 19 necessary to carry out the Act of July 7, 1947 (Public Law
 20 162), as amended by the Act of December 19, 1947 (Public
 21 Law 391), including travel expenses; printing and binding;
 22 and deposits in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C.
 23 321d).

24 FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

25 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for

1 "Salaries and expenses", including attendance at meetings
2 concerned with labor and industrial relations; services as
3 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
4 U. S. C. 55a); and payment of claims pursuant to section
5 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921);
6 \$800,000.

7 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

8 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

9 Employees' compensation fund: For an additional
10 amount for "Employees' compensation fund", \$3,300,000.

11 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

12 Further development of vocational education: For an
13 additional amount for "Further development of vocational
14 education", \$1,583,942.

15 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

16 Grants for hospital construction: For liquidation of con-
17 tractual obligations authorized to be incurred during the
18 fiscal year 1948 or any subsequent fiscal year for construc-
19 tion grants under part C, title VI, of the Public Health
20 Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 291-291m),
21 \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended.

22 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

23 Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent
24 children, and aid to the blind: For an additional amount for

1 “Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent
2 children, and aid to the blind”, \$101,000,000.

3 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

4 FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

5 Federal Housing Administration: The amount made
6 available under this head in the Government Corporations
7 Appropriation Act, 1948, for administrative expenses of the
8 Federal Housing Administration, is increased from “\$20,-
9 000,000” to “\$20,200,000”, the additional amount to be de-
10 rived from the sources specified under said head.

11 PHILIPPINE WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION

12 Philippine War Damage Commission: The limitation
13 under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation
14 Act, 1948, on the amount available for necessary expenses of
15 the Philippine War Damage Commission, is increased from
16 “\$1,900,000” to “\$2,175,000”.

17 UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

18 *United States Maritime Commission: The operating*
19 *receipts made available to the United States Maritime Com-*
20 *mission by the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act,*
21 *1948, for the purpose of carrying out operating functions*
22 *transferred to the Maritime Commission by section 202 of the*
23 *Naval Appropriation Act, 1947, are continued available*
24 *from March 1, 1948, to April 1, 1948, for carrying out such*

1 *functions as extended by the Senate Joint Resolution 173,*
 2 *Eightieth Congress, "To continue until March 1, 1949, the*
 3 *authority of the Maritime Commission to sell, charter, and*
 4 *operate vessels, and for other purposes": Provided, That the*
 5 *limitation under this head in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, on the use of operating receipts for*
 6 *"Cost of placing vessels into reserve fleet," is increased from*
 7 *"\$5,500,000" to "\$6,103,000".*

9 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

10 COMPENSATION AND RETIREMENT FUND EXPENSES

11 District government employees' compensation: For an
 12 additional amount for "District government employees'
 13 compensation", \$45,000.

14 REGULATORY AGENCY

15 Office of Recorder of Deeds: For an additional amount
 16 for "Office of Recorder of Deeds", \$33,992.

17 COURTS

18 United States courts: For an additional amount, fiscal
 19 year 1947, for "United States courts", \$227,311.64.

20 HEALTH DEPARTMENT

21 Operating expenses, Health Department (excluding
 22 hospitals): The appropriation "Operating expenses, Health
 23 Department (excluding hospitals)", shall be available, in an
 24 amount not to exceed \$3,400, for the enforcement of the Act
 25 relating to the licensing of undertakers.

1 Capital outlay, Gallinger Municipal Hospital: For the
2 construction of three elevators and for revision of heating
3 system for the psychiatric unit, \$54,500, to remain avail-
4 able until June 30, 1949.

5 Medical charities: For an additional amount, fiscal year
6 1947, for care and treatment of indigent patients under
7 contracts made by the Health Officer of the District of
8 Columbia and approved by the Commissioners with insti-
9 tutions, as follows: Children's Hospital, \$36,923; Central
10 Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, \$23,845.30; Eastern
11 Dispensary and Casualty Hospital, \$24,333.05; in all,
12 \$85,101.35.

13 Medical charities: For an additional amount, fiscal
14 year 1946, for care and treatment of indigent patients under
15 contracts made by the Health Officer of the District of
16 Columbia and approved by the Commissioners with institu-
17 tions, as follows: Children's Hospital, \$27,218; Central Dis-
18 pensary and Emergency Hospital, \$11,203.40; Eastern Dis-
19 pensary and Casualty Hospital, \$16,759.70; in all,
20 \$55,181.10.

21 PUBLIC WELFARE

22 Agency services: For an additional amount for "Agency
23 services", \$36,000; and the limitation for carrying out a
24 "penny milk" program for the school children of the District
25 of Columbia is increased from "\$62,000" to "\$98,000".

1 Saint Elizabeths Hospital: For an additional amount for
2 "Saint Elizabeths Hospital", \$250,000.

3 PUBLIC WORKS

4 Capital outlay, Refuse Division: The Commissioners of
5 the District of Columbia are authorized to enter into contract
6 or contracts for the construction of a refuse transfer station
7 in square 739 at a total cost of not to exceed \$918,700.

8 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

9 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved
10 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of
11 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (46 Stat. 500),
12 \$2,633.23.

13 JUDGMENTS

14 For the payment of final judgments, rendered against
15 the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document
16 No. 502, together with such further sum as may be neces-
17 sary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per
18 annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date
19 the same became due until the date of payment, \$11,924.35.

20 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

21 The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of
22 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be
23 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as
24 defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1948.

1 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

3 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

4 Salaries and Expenses

5 Insect investigations: For an additional amount for "In-
6 sect investigations", *for sawfly investigations and* to pro-
7 vide for investigations in Mexico, including testing of
8 methods that may be used for the control of citrus blackfly,
9 ~~\$100,000~~ \$115,000, to remain available until June 30,
10 1949.

11 Insect and plant disease control: For an additional
12 amount for "Insect and plant disease control", \$174,200.

13 Control of Emergency Outbreaks of Insects and Plant
14 Diseases

15 Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant
16 diseases: For an additional amount for "Control of emer-
17 gency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases", ~~\$442,000~~
18 \$420,000.

19 Control of Forest Pests

20 Forest Pest Control Act: For expenses necessary to
21 carry out the Forest Pest Control Act of July 25, 1947
22 (Public Law 110), \$843,000, to remain available until
23 December 31, 1948.

1 FOREST SERVICE

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 National forest protection and management: For an
4 additional amount for "National forest protection and man-
5 agement", \$475,000.

6 Fighting forest fires: For an additional amount for
7 "Fighting forest fires", \$4,932,000.

8 PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

9 NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT

10 *For an additional amount to enable the Secretary of*
11 *Agriculture to carry out the provisions of the National School*
12 *Lunch Act of June 4, 1946 (Public Law 396), \$6,000,000.*

13 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

14 CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

15 Salaries and expenses: Not to exceed \$75,000 of the
16 appropriation under this head in the Department of Com-
17 merce Appropriation Act, 1948, shall be available for hire
18 of aircraft.

19 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

20 Salaries and expenses, field: For an additional amount
21 for "Salaries and expenses, field", \$152,000.

22 TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISION

23 SEC. 201. No part of any appropriation contained in
24 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
25 person who engages in a strike against the Government of

1 the United States or who is a member of an organization
2 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
3 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
4 cates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the
5 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
6 or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an
7 affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the
8 person making the affidavit has not, contrary to the pro-
9 visions of this section, engaged in a strike against the Gov-
10 ernment of the United States, is not a member of an
11 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
12 to strike against the Government of the United States, or
13 that such person does not advocate, and is not a member
14 of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the
15 Government of the United States by force or violence:
16 *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike
17 against the Government of the United States or who is a
18 member of an organization of Government employees that
19 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
20 United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an
21 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-
22 ment of the United States by force or violence and accepts
23 employment the salary or wages for which are paid from
24 any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a
25 felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than

1 \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both:
2 *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be
3 in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other pro-
4 visions of existing law: *Provided further*, That no part of
5 the foregoing appropriations shall be used for the purpose
6 of converting any coal-heating units to oil or natural gas
7 or artificial gas in any federally owned or rented buildings
8 in or outside the District of Columbia, or for the installation
9 of oil-heating units in any new construction.

10 SEC. 202. This Act may be cited as the “Urgent De-
11 ficiency Appropriation Act, 1948”.

Passed the House of Representatives February 24, 1948.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS,

Clerk.

80TH CONGRESS
2D Session

H. R. 5525

[Report No. 936]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

FEBRUARY 25 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 2), 1948

Read twice, and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

FEBRUARY 26 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 2), 1948

Reported with amendments

DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

Division of Legislative Reports

(For Department staff only)

Issued

March 1, 1948

For actions of February 27, 1948

80th-2nd, No. 37

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Fisheries.....30	Livestock and meat.....9	Water pollution.....16

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed urgent deficiency appropriation bill with new school-lunch item; House received conference report on this bill, providing \$5 million for school-lunch program. Senate recommitted St. Lawrence waterway measure to committee. House agreed to legislative budget resolution. House committee reported State, Justice, Commerce, Judiciary appropriation bill. Rep. Walter inserted Secy. Anderson's Jefferson-Jackson dinner address. Rep. Gillie inserted USDA report on foot-and-mouth disease research bill. Senate to debate ERP bill this week.

SENATE

1. **URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948.** Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 5525 (pp. 1901-3). Agreed to committee amendments, relating to this Department, as follows: Increase of \$15,000, under Insect Investigations, for sawfly investigations. General reduction of \$22,000 in the item for Control of Emergency Outbreaks of Insect and Plant Diseases. New item of \$6,000,000 for the School Lunch Program, to provide additional funds for the remainder of the school year (no Budget estimate).

Later in the day the House received the conference report on this bill (pp. 1955-6). The conferees agreed to the Senate amendments mentioned above, except that they reduced the school-lunch item to \$5,000,000. Regarding this item, the statement of the House conferees says: "The \$5,000,000 recommended by the conferees is to assure continuation of the school-lunch program during the remainder of the current school year and is not intended to pay obligations that the States may have incurred during the earlier part of the school year. The payment of such obligations from the additional funds recommended would not accomplish the purpose of the conferees."

2. **ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY.** By a 57-30 vote, agreed to a motion by Sen. Smith, N. J., to recommit to the Foreign Relations Committee S. J. Res. 111, to authorize this project (pp. 1881-901, 1903-22).

3. **FOREIGN AID.** Sen. Morse, Oreg., inserted the Kiplinger Washington letter explaining the Marshall Plan (pp. 1922-3).

4. REPORTS. Received the 1947 fiscal year annual reports of the Food and Drug Administration, the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, the National Capital Park and Planning Commission on land acquisition (p. 1879).
5. LOYALTY PROGRAM. Sens. Hickenlooper (Iowa), Connally (Tex.) and others discussed the methods of conducting investigations under the loyalty program and availability of loyalty information in Government agencies to Congressional committees (pp. 1923-33).
6. RECESSED until Mon., Mar. 1, (p. 1933). The "Daily Digest" states that the "Senate is scheduled to devote the full week to consideration of S. 2202, European recovery program, with the possibility that a few other bills now on the calendar might be called up in case of a lull in ERP debate." (p. D171.)

HOUSE

7. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY, APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949. The Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H.R. 5607 (H.Rept. 1433) (pp. 1938, 1977).

The bill includes appropriations for various international organizations, including \$1,250,000 for the Food and Agriculture organization; provides for transfers to departments assisting in special and technical investigations for the U.S.-Canada International Joint Commission; appropriates \$3,900,000 for cooperation with Latin America, including authorization for transfers from this fund for agricultural experiment and demonstration stations in Latin America; appropriates \$21,373,000 for carrying out the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946; appropriates \$28,000,000 for the U.S. Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948; and provides for the Bureau of Standards to test and develop standards for equipment and supplies in connection with Government purchases.

Excerpts from Committee report:

International Organizations. "The committee wishes to express its apprehension in the rapidly increasing number of international organizations of which this Government is a member, both authorized and tentative. While undoubtedly most of them served a useful purpose prior to the inception of the United Nations and the subsidiary organizations of the United Nations; it is questionable whether all serve the purpose for which originally created. In many instances the objectives of these organizations, as given to the committee, definitely overlap the objectives of the United Nations and its subsidiary organizations. Others appear to have outgrown their usefulness. It is strongly urged therefore, that the department cause to be made a thorough survey of the purposes of these organizations and their accomplishments during the past few years with the view of withdrawing from membership of most of them and incorporating the functions of the others with the United Nations organizations to the greatest extent that may be practicable."

International Information and Educational Activities. "It can be seen that in enacting this legislation it was the clear intent of the Congress that the services and facilities of private agencies should be utilized to the maximum extent practicable. The obvious purpose of this provision is to make this program one of the people of the United States, rather than one of an agency of the Government or a group of individuals within an agency of the Government. Testimony indicated that nothing had been done along this line. Furthermore, although the committee does not wish to dictate to the Department with respect to the types of programs that might be most effective, it is believed that greater emphasis should be given to more immediate objectives and less emphasis on the long-term cultural, scientific, and educational activities. Funds for

5. Why do the Washington police include upon their Red list the names of prominent Washington ministers, businessmen, labor leaders, public officials, and other respectable citizens, many of whom have traditionally conservative political backgrounds?

6. Does the file referred to in the second from the last paragraph of the story include names of local supporters of Henry Wallace merely because they are his supporters?

With very best regards, I am,
Sincerely,

EUGENE D. MILLIKIN.

GOVERNMENT OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

Washington, D. C., February 17, 1948.

Hon. EUGENE D. MILLIKIN,

United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MILLIKIN: I have today received information from Maj. Robert J. Barrett which, I feel, will answer the questions you submitted to me in your letter of February 7.

First, permit me to say that the story carried in the Washington Daily News captioned "D. C. cops probing Wallace supporters," was without foundation. I am assured by Major Barrett the statement that the political leanings of persons attending meetings of Wallace supporters were to be investigated is not true.

The Metropolitan Police Department does not investigate any political group. It might happen that persons of any group would be the subject of an investigation, but not because of political leanings.

The following answers are submitted to the questions listed in your letter:

1. No. The Washington police do not plan to investigate supporters of Henry Wallace as such.

2. Gatherings in behalf of Henry Wallace are not considered as "questionable."

3. Washington police do not list as Red persons who attend gatherings in behalf of Henry Wallace.

4. No.

5. Washington police do not have listed as Reds names of ministers, businessmen, labor leaders, as reported by the Washington Daily News.

6. Washington police files do not include names of Henry Wallace supporters for the reason they are Wallace supporters.

Trusting that this will give you the information you desire, and with kindest personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG,

President, Board of Commissioners.

MEETING OF COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a moment?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. LODGE. The Senator from Massachusetts does not have the floor.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, who has the floor?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Either the Senator from Massachusetts or the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, to either of those Senators I address a very pertinent question.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does either of the Senators yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. TOBEY. In the absence of yielding, the question is addressed to the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the unanimous-consent agreement,

the Chair cannot, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, recognize any Senator except the two Senators who control the time in the debate.

Mr. TOBEY. If the Chair does not know whom to recognize—

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, I have a very important request to propound to the Chair. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce may meet at 3 o'clock, in important session.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the order is made.

THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

The Senate resumed the consideration of the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 111), approving the agreement between the United States and Canada relating to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin with the exception of certain provisions thereof.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN].

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, I rise in opposition to the St. Lawrence waterway, but I shall not take the time of the Senate to discuss the merits of the project. It seems to me this is not an opportune time for America to initiate any new projects. A world-wide situation exists that will require the financing possibly of a large armed force. There are Christian charities and rehabilitations all over the world to be taken care of. Those commitments are already so large that it is most difficult for the American people to comprehend them. Until we may have a full realization of how large our commitments will be, it seems to me the proper time has not arrived when we should undertake any further projects.

It has been my experience in public business that the actual cost of a project is always very much larger than the engineers' estimates indicate. I feel that the actual cost of the St. Lawrence waterway will be much larger than the estimates, but, even at the present estimated cost, the amount of money involved is so great that it should have very careful consideration, not only by Congress but by the American people, who ought to understand the full import of the undertaking. From that standpoint alone I would oppose the agreement at the present time.

The seaway has also been discussed from the standpoint of national defense. Personally I am fearful that instead of improving the national defense, it might prove detrimental to it. Any transportation facility that is not open the year around is not a good national defense facility. For that reason also I would oppose the project.

To save the time of the Senate, I shall not enter further into the merits or demerits of the proposal.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is awaiting the pleasure of the two Senators who have control of the time.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, the Senator from Massachusetts has yielded to five Senators and thinks it is now the turn of the Senator from Wisconsin to do some yielding.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. BRIDGES. If no Senator is ready to proceed, I should like to bring up the urgent deficiency bill and temporarily have the St. Lawrence seaway measure laid aside. I do not want to interrupt, but the appropriation bill must be acted on today.

Mr. LODGE. So far as the Senator from Massachusetts is concerned, that would be entirely agreeable if he may have 15 minutes later on in the afternoon. So far as he is concerned, he will not need any further time until 3:30.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 5525, the so-called urgent deficiency bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I should like the Senator from New Hampshire to modify his request so that it will be understood that at 3:30 the Senate will revert to the St. Lawrence seaway measure, at which time the Senator from Wisconsin and the Senator from Massachusetts will again operate under the agreement in force at the present time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Any Senator can call for the regular order at any time to bring back the basic unanimous-consent agreement of the day.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I should like to know what the request is. I do not feel that it would be fair to Senators who are expecting to speak on our side of the issue to have their time taken from them. It so happens that they are at lunch or at committee meetings. If the Senator from New Hampshire will tell me how much time he expects to utilize on his proposal, whatever it is, I will appreciate it.

Mr. BRIDGES. It is the urgent deficiency bill, certain items in which are vital to the conduct of a number of Government departments. I do not think any controversial issues are involved. There may possibly be one. If any Member is ready to proceed on the unfinished business I will withdraw my request.

Mr. WILEY. I do not want it to be understood that the consideration of the bill is in my time. If it is the understanding between the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] and myself that we yield to the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] 15 minutes, to be split equally, I am willing to agree. Otherwise, I think we shall have to proceed.

Mr. LODGE. Is it the Senator's suggestion that 15 minutes be yielded to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. WILEY. Yes; and that the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] take half and I take half of the time which will then remain.

Mr. LODGE. I am willing to yield to the Senator from New Hampshire for a half hour.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Hampshire will be recognized for 15 minutes, the time to be yielded equally by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE].

Mr. BRIDGES. I thank both Senators and renew my request for unanimous consent.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New Hampshire?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5525) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I ask that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, and that it be read for amendment, the committee amendments to be first considered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered. The clerk will state the amendments of the committee.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Legislative branch," on page 2, after line 1, to insert:

SENATE

OFFICE OF SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

Notwithstanding the provisions of the act of May 10, 1916, as amended by the act of August 29, 1916, the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate is hereby authorized during the Eightieth Congress to employ, whenever necessary, the services of Government employees for folding speeches and pamphlets at the prevailing rates provided by law.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 9, to insert:

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

Expenses of inquiries and investigations: For an additional amount for expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate or conducted pursuant to section 134 (a) of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, including compensation for stenographic assistance of committees at such rates and in accordance with such regulations as may be prescribed by the Committee on Rules and Administration, but not exceeding the rate of 25 cents per hundred words for the original transcript of reported matter, \$300,000: *Provided*, That all vouchers for personal services chargeable to this or any other appropriation for this purpose shall be paid by the disbursing office of the Senate: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for per diem and subsistence expenses except in accordance with the provisions of the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, approved June 3, 1926, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, after line 20, to insert:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Office of Defense Transportation

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$31,000; and the limitation on traveling expenses under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, is increased from "\$50,000" to "\$60,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Independent offices," on page 5, after line 4, to insert:

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: The limitation on travel expenses of the Atomic Energy Commission for the fiscal year 1948 is hereby increased from \$1,430,000 to \$2,430,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, after line 16, to insert:

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

United States Maritime Commission: The operating receipts made available to the United States Maritime Commission by the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, for the purpose of carrying out operating functions transferred to the Maritime Commission by section 202 of the Naval Appropriation Act, 1947, are continued available from March 1 to April 1, 1948, for carrying out such functions as extended by Senate Joint Resolution 173, Eightieth Congress, "To continue until March 1, 1949, the authority of the Maritime Commission to sell, charter, and operate vessels, and for other purposes": *Provided*, That the limitation under this head in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, on the use of operating receipts for "Cost of placing vessels into reserve fleet," is increased from "\$5,500,000" to "\$6,103,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Agriculture," on page 11, line 6, after "Insect investigations", to insert "for sawfly investigations and", and at the beginning of line 9, to strike out "\$100,000" and insert "\$115,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Diseases", on page 11, line 17, after the word "diseases", to strike out "\$442,000" and insert "\$420,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, after line 7, to insert:

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT

For an additional amount to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the provisions of the National School Lunch Act of June 4, 1946 (Public Law 396), \$6,000,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Are there any further amendments to the bill?

Mr. BRIDGES. There are no other amendments, Mr. President.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee a question. On page 6, line 6, there is an item of \$800,000. The item is in connection with the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. I was given to understand by the chairman of the Mediation and Conciliation Service himself that there had been some misunderstanding in connection with a deficiency appropriation in which \$100,000 seems to be at stake. I should like to ask the chairman of the Appropriations Committee if he knows anything about that matter.

Mr. BRIDGES. I will say to the distinguished Senator from New York that the clerk of the committee informed me that after our committee had acted on the bill a request came in, but it was not until after hearings had been held and the bill reported to the Senate.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, in that connection, I should like to point out that I feel that there has been a misunderstanding, a very honest one, in which the matter of dates is involved. The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service will run out of funds by the end of the fiscal year. It so happens that Mr. Ching is a businessman himself, of considerable standing in the country, and is very careful in the use of funds. He is distinctly worried about the additional \$100,000 which is needed, and he fears that unless it is provided, he will have to lay off employees who are vitally needed at this particular time.

As everyone knows, the country is now faced with a number of problems in the labor relations field in which the operation of the Mediation and Conciliation Service is most vital. It occurs to me that it would be most unfortunate if we should pass legislation without providing adequate appropriations for this important purpose, when such action would be taken through a complete misunderstanding. For that reason I am wondering if the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee would be willing to permit me to offer an amendment with the idea that it may be reconciled in conference. In other words, I should like to amend the item to read "\$900,000" rather than "\$800,000."

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I thoroughly agree with the Senator from New York. I think it is very important that we give Mr. Ching the full amount of money necessary to be used by the Mediation Service during the next 3 or 4 months when there will be many labor controversies arising. I have an amendment which I should like to offer.

Mr. IVES. Then, Mr. President, I shall withdraw my amendment.

Mr. TAFT. If it has already been offered—

Mr. IVES. No; I have not yet offered it.

Mr. TAFT. I talked to Mr. Ching, who said that while he might be able to operate with \$900,000 he thought he ought to have the \$950,000 requested in the budget. That is the amount contained in my amendment.

Mr. IVES. I withdraw my amendment.

Mr. TAFT. I suggested to him that the Senate or the House might cut the amount slightly.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT].

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 6, line 6, it is proposed to strike out "\$800,000" and to insert "\$950,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there are no further amendments to be offered, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. BRIDGES. I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. GURNEY, Mr. BALL, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. HAYDEN, and Mr. RUSSELL conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. BRIDGES. I thank the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] and the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] for their courtesy in allowing the urgent deficiency bill to move forward.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 42) establishing the ceiling for expenditures for the fiscal year 1949 and for appropriations for the fiscal year 1949 to be expended in said fiscal year.

THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

The Senate resumed the consideration of the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 111) approving the agreement between the United States and Canada relating to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin with the exception of certain provisions thereof.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I yield time to the distinguished junior Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the Senator from Wisconsin has asked me to take 2 or 3 minutes to summarize my position on the St. Lawrence seaway issue.

I wish to mention the two points I stated in my address in support of the issue a few days ago, namely, that I feel that the transportation needs of the country clearly support the necessity for the construction of the St. Lawrence seaway; and second, that the need for maximum development of our power resources clearly supports it.

I wish to reemphasize what I stated in my previous remarks, that I think it is clear from the record that there are some of us in the Senate, who represent no sectional interest, either pro or con, in regard to the St. Lawrence seaway, but in a very real sense represent what we sincerely believe to be a national point of view in regard to it. We think the project is in the national interest.

I am satisfied that, from the standpoint of the national interest, the St. Lawrence seaway should be built, and built immediately. I say immediately, because the only point I wish to add to the comments I made a few days ago is that it is my conviction that the St. Lawrence seaway

is needed from the standpoint of national defense and national security, both in respect to its potential transportation facilities and in respect to its potential power facilities.

In regard to the latter I wish to add a special word of caution, because I think it is very important that the American people not be caught short in case of any great international emergency which may descend on us from the sky all of a sudden. I hate to think of the situation we will be in, Mr. President, in case of another war, unless we are ready to meet the atomic energy needs of the war. TVA will not be sufficient; Grand Coulee will not be sufficient. Hanford will not be sufficient. I think we need to recognize that we are in an atomic age from now on forever. Essential in that age, it seems to me, is adequate protection from atomic warfare to the extent that we can build up protection against it.

This means that I do not think we should waste precious time in putting off the steps necessary to build to the maximum the power resources of this country, so vital to atomic defense. The record is perfectly clear that inherent in the St. Lawrence seaway is the development of new power resources.

So, Mr. President, with these three points I have summarized my position on the St. Lawrence seaway, and as one who has no sectional interest in the seaway controversy in the Senate, I wish to say that the national interest, in my judgment, dictates the adoption of the seaway joint resolution.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I inquire of the Senator from Massachusetts, if he will agree that we may now have a quorum call and split the time which will then remain?

Mr. LODGE. That is agreeable to me.

Mr. WILEY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll, with the time divided.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hatch	Morse
Baldwin	Hawkes	Murray
Ball	Hayden	Myers
Barkley	Hickenlooper	O'Connor
Brewster	Hill	O'Daniel
Bricker	Hoey	O'Mahoney
Bridges	Holland	Overton
Brooks	Ives	Pepper
Buck	Jenner	Reed
Bushfield	Johnson, Colo.	Revercomb
Butler	Johnston, S. C.	Robertson, Va.
Byrd	Kern	Russell
Cain	Kilgore	Saltonstall
Capehart	Knowland	Sparkman
Capper	Langer	Stennis
Chavez	Lodge	Stewart
Connally	Lucas	Taft
Cooper	McCarran	Taylor
Cordon	McCarthy	Thomas, Okla.
Donnell	McClellan	Thomas, Utah
Downey	McFarland	Thye
Dworshak	McGrath	Tobey
Ecton	McKellar	Umstead
Ellender	McMahon	Vandenberg
Ferguson	Magnuson	Watkins
Flanders	Malone	Wiley
Fulbright	Martin	Williams
George	Maybank	Wilson
Green	Millikin	Young
Gurney	Moore	

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. IVES in the chair). Eighty-nine Senators

having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB].

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, the problems which arise out of the pending joint resolution, and the subject matter it covers, have been probed and studied and discussed here at great length; and in the closing hours of the debate I do not want to speak for a great length of time, but shall speak in summary on a few points bearing upon the subject.

The legislative situation, as I understand it, is that a motion has been made to recommit the joint resolution to the committee. I speak in support of that motion.

At the beginning of my remarks I wish to call attention to an editorial which appeared in a newspaper in my State, the Daily Mail, of Charleston, W. Va. That editorial impresses me as so fair, so considerate of both sides of the question, and so right in the conclusion which is reached that I ask the indulgence of the Senate that I may read it at this time, rather than merely place it in the RECORD.

The title of the editorial is "On This Alone." The editorial reads as follows:

Supporters of the St. Lawrence seaway and power project have won assurance that it will be brought up for Senate consideration. Their proposal this time calls for the development of 2,200,000 horsepower in electric energy at the International Rapids section of the river and the improvement of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway to provide a continuous channel with a minimum depth of 27 feet. It is estimated that the cost will be \$513,000,000.

If I may digress from the editorial at that point, the figure given is a mistake as to the whole cost. It is correct as to the cost to this country. It is estimated that the cost to the United States will be approximately \$513,000,000, as stated, but the total cost will be in excess of \$800,000,000.

Continuing with the editorial:

Perhaps, even at this price, the project represents an attractive investment. The answer to this question lies, however, in the answer to a great many other questions on which it is difficult, if not impossible, to get any agreement. Of what use, for example, would it be to provide New England with hydroelectric power if it dealt a heavy blow to West Virginia's coal industry? And how much would it profit the Nation to provide an inland waterway to Duluth on Lake Superior if, as the Authority of the Port of New York estimates, it would wipe out 200,000 jobs in the New York area. These questions, only two of many, suggest that the St. Lawrence project poses a problem in national economy which is far more complex than its enthusiastic advocates are willing to admit. Locally, its benefits might prove substantial. Nationally, it might turn out to be an economic loss.

In time it will probably be necessary to thresh out this problem and solve it in the national interest. The needs of one section must be balanced against the dangers to another. For the time being there is no compelling reason to push the matter and at least one good reason for passing it over. Any appropriation now, any attempt to begin construction would simply add to the sum of inflationary pressures which constitute this

country's major difficulty. Sound economic policy calls for a halt to all but the most essential public works. On this objection alone any proposal for development of the St. Lawrence should be tabled for future consideration.

I have read that editorial because its approach to this problem seems entirely fair, regardless of the view which may be taken by any Member of the Senate.

Here I desire to insert as a part of my remarks an editorial from the New York Times of February 8, 1948, entitled "Tolls and the Seaway."

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TOLLS AND THE SEAWAY

In 1934 Army engineers predicted that a St. Lawrence seaway would carry a maximum annual tonnage of 27,000,000. The St. Lawrence survey report arrived at the closely similar result of 25,000,000. Last year the National St. Lawrence Association raised these figures to 37,000,000. The discrepancies indicate that no one knows what the potentialities of the proposed St. Lawrence seaway are. Secretary Harriman has testified that the Department of Commerce "has not yet made a detailed analysis of potential traffic on the seaway." Lt. Gen. R. A. Wheeler furnished the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Eightieth Congress with Army estimates of expected traffic—estimates which have been used to prove that the seaway can be made to pay for itself by levying tolls—but declines to be bound by them in the absence of "a thorough study of all prospective traffic, the character and amount of tonnage that would actually move under a toll system * * * and the actual net income from those tolls as compared with the assessed navigation costs." In other words, all estimates of potential seaway traffic are little better than romantic hopes.

Proponents and opponents of the seaway split on the issue of self-liquidation. Last year's Senate joint resolution fixed a maximum toll of \$1.25 a short-ton of "laden cargo" that would pass through the deep-water navigation works, with exemptions in the case of local or way or government traffic. Probably \$1 would be the average cargo-ton toll. A study made by the Port of New York Authority indicates that the annual cost of maintaining and operating a channel 27 feet deep, exclusive of power facilities, would be \$20,000,000 annually to American taxpayers. There are not more than five and a half million tons of toll-paying traffic in sight, so that on the basis of a \$1-a-ton average (Secretary Harriman thinks that 50 cents a ton should be the maximum for grain, coal, petroleum, wood pulp, and ores), a belief in the possibility of self-liquidation seems mere day-dreaming.

Costs, too, have risen since the St. Lawrence seaway was first seriously discussed in 1921. Last year the Chief of Army engineers estimated the total cost of the work still to be done on the whole navigation and power project from Duluth to Montreal at \$674,707,000, of which \$491,609,000 would be borne by the United States—an estimate that allows nothing for deepening channels of lake ports and providing adequate harbor basins. Every one of our great engineering projects out ran the estimates. The Welland Canal was to have been built for \$70,000,000, but cost three times as much; the Chicago drainage canal cost not the estimated \$16,000,000 but \$53,000,000; and the New York State barge canal cost \$176,000,000 instead of the expected \$53,000,000. If the seaway should be constructed, it would probably cost American taxpayers annually far more than \$20,000,000 for fixed, operating and maintenance charges, so that the prospect of self-liquidation becomes more and more dubious.

Congress would be well advised to proceed with caution. We need a more thorough-going study of engineering costs and potential traffic than has been made before it can be asserted with confidence that a seaway can be made self-liquidating by levying tolls that shippers will pay.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I have received a letter which has a very strong bearing on this question. It is from John L. Bogert, who is the associate editor of the Marine Journal. The letter is addressed to me under date of February 13. I will read at length from it because it deals directly with some of the points which have been advanced in this argument. I quote from the letter:

No matter how much money is spent in deepening the harbors and channels of the Great Lakes, domestic freight rates will not be lowered by so much as a thin dime.

Transportation costs on the Great Lakes are as low, or even lower, than anywhere else, and 19 feet is the limit of these cargo vessels.

It is 876 miles from Ashtabula to Duluth. Coal is carried from Ashtabula to Duluth for 45 cents per ton. That reduces to nearly half a mill per ton-mile.

The average freight rate for all the railroads in the United States is 18 times as high as that—between 9 and 10 mills per ton-mile.

At Montreal 1,000 bushels of grain can be transferred from vessel to vessel or to an elevator for \$6.25, which means five-eighths of a cent per bushel. What is possible at Montreal is likewise possible at Ogdensburg, which is the end of deep water in the St. Lawrence.

So grain can be carried in "lakers" from Chicago, Milwaukee, or Duluth to Ogdensburg, there transferred to barges which can pass through the present locks, which are but 270 feet by 45 feet by 14 feet, and then transferred to ocean-going vessels at Montreal for 1¼ cents per bushel.

The point is made that the present facilities on the river and in the Lakes permit the transportation of products at far less cost and at a far lower rate than would be possible under the construction here proposed, taking into consideration the cost of the new construction.

I continue to quote from the letter:

The lowest toll charged at Panama is 75 cents per ton, which is equivalent to 2 cents per bushel. What kind of a spectacle would this Nation present to the rest of the world if we spent half a billion dollars only to discover that, on account of the tolls we had to collect, it cost more to ship grain by the improved seaway than it did before it was improved?

The letter from which I have read is from an associate editor of the Marine Journal, published in the Temple Court Building, 5 Beekman Street, New York, a journal which was established in 1876, and one which is deeply and soundly concerned with the waterways and water-courses of this country.

For my own part I cannot see for one moment how we can possibly justify this gigantic undertaking, either from an economic point of view or from the point of view of the well-being of the people of our country.

To refresh the memory of Senators with regard to this proposal, let me briefly review what the project calls for. It is proposed that the channel of the St. Lawrence River, which runs between Canada and this country for part of the boundary line, be deepened to a minimum depth of 27 feet, that a series of locks

and dams be constructed, and that changes be made in the connecting waterways of the Great Lakes. The waterway which it is proposed to extend and deepen is said to extend for a total distance of 2,687 miles. Those who favor this plan argue that the construction called for is the improvement and canalization of about 258 miles of waterway. They would make it look easy; but I wish to call to the attention of the Senate the fact that the great Panama Canal is less than 41 miles in length.

I have heard lengthy discussions on the floor of the Senate as to how important this proposed St. Lawrence seaway will be to the defenses of the United States; but when we consider the Panama Canal, which connects two oceans and is of immense value to commerce and to the defense of our Nation, obviously it cannot be denied that there is no comparison between the national-defense value of that Canal and the national-defense value of the proposed St. Lawrence seaway, which would extend a watercourse into only a part of our Nation. Under plans which now are being considered, the Panama Canal may be made of greater service by the building of a new canal and waterway or by the deepening of the present canal to sea level, thus doing away with the present Panama locks and dams. That problem is being considered today in the administrative departments of government and by members of this legislative body. I submit that it is far more important to have fast and adequate methods of water transportation between the Pacific and the Atlantic than it is to build this canal on the St. Lawrence River at gigantic cost, to serve only a small part of our country.

The testimony submitted at the hearings conducted by the Senate committee and by the House committee shows that the cost factor alone would make the St. Lawrence project economically unsound and unfeasible. Some estimates at this time place the cost of the St. Lawrence project at well over a billion dollars.

Last May, before the prices of materials had reached their present peaks, the Army engineers estimated the cost of the St. Lawrence seaway at more than \$33,000,000. I believe that the amount fixed in May 1947 was \$839,121,000, based on the cost estimates as of that date. Of that amount, Canada would be obligated to pay only \$315,770,000, whereas there would be placed upon the United States a total obligation in the amount of \$523,531,000. Mr. President, there appears to exist in the minds of some Members of the Senate, as apparently it does in the minds of many of those in other places who represent us, the idea of constantly advocating having the United States carry the biggest part of the load under any agreement into which our country enters. Under the present proposal, Canada is to be credited with having already spent \$132,672,000 because she built the Welland Canal some years ago, and it would be a part of this transportation chain. So Canada is to be given credit for that \$132,000,000, upon her proportionate share of the \$315,000,000, leaving Canada's share of the cost at only \$183,098,000. Under the cost estimates,

ference of opinion as to which court should make findings of fact, but no Justice of the Supreme Court took exception to the basic opinion of the Court.

I hope the Members of the House are not misled by the title of this bill. The title is deceptive in the highest degree, more so than in any measure that has ever come before the House since I have been a Member. I do not believe it is in conformity with the Congresses of the past to give a bill a title such as they have given this bill. I have had many Members come to me and say, "This bill states it is to keep the status quo." But it does nothing of the sort. It changes the status quo. When did you ever need legislation to keep the status quo? "Status quo" means "as is." Did you ever pass any measure to keep things as is? You pass laws when you want to change things. So it is the most deceptive title that was ever presented to a Congress.

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EBERHARTER. I yield to the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. FORAND. Will my colleague from Pennsylvania agree with me that this will do absolutely nothing to clarify the meaning of the common-law term "master and servant"?

Mr. EBERHARTER. It will not only do nothing to clarify it, it will make confusion worse confounded. There are 48 different interpretations of the term "master and servant" and "employer and employee."

Mr. FORAND. Then the gentleman confirms the statement I made in the committee that, should this bill pass, it means that it is a full employment bill for lawyers and not relief for employees?

Mr. EBERHARTER. The gentleman is absolutely correct.

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EBERHARTER. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. GEARHART. The lawyers have done pretty well with all the cases that have been taken through all the courts up to the Supreme Court in connection with this matter.

Mr. FORAND. Under those circumstances they need no further relief.

Mr. GEARHART. That is why it is not that kind of a bill at all.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I agree with the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FORAND]. There is not the slightest doubt in the world that this joint resolution will never become law. If by some miracle it should be put on the books, no administrator of unemployment compensation in any State in the Union would know where he stood.

Mr. BUCHANAN. If I understood the gentleman correctly, he stated that it will remove some 500,000 to 750,000 persons who are now on the rolls?

Mr. EBERHARTER. Absolutely, it will do that. It will take away from them the benefits to which they are entitled. It will make it impossible for some people ever to get the benefit of unemployment compensation. Right now they are entitled to it, but this will take some of them off the rolls. It will take away

credits in the social security fund some of them already have. It will take them away from them, with no chance in the world of their ever getting them back unless by some future action of this Congress we recognize that we made a terrible mistake and give them relief in some respect; but we will have to pass a new law in order to do that.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EBERHARTER. I am very glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. LYNCH. Then the people have paid for these benefits?

Mr. EBERHARTER. Yes; the people have paid for them, both the employer and the employee have already paid and are entitled to the credit.

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EBERHARTER. I yield.

Mr. FORAND. The truth of the matter is that these 500,000 or 750,000 employees referred to in the regulations that were issued which are being held up by the Treasury Department already are accruing benefits since the date that the Supreme Court decisions were handed down. The social-security law is written by sections, one section pertains to the accrual of benefits, whereas another section entirely distinct therefrom pertains to collections. Therefore the benefits are accruing to those people, but neither they nor their employers are contributing a penny toward the fund.

Mr. EBERHARTER. That is correct.

Mr. FORAND. Thus any benefit paid to those people will have to come out of the general fund which means that other people who are contributing to the fund will be paying for these additional employees who have been brought in under the social-security coverage.

Mr. EBERHARTER. That is absolutely correct. Whether or not their employer is paying taxes since the Supreme Court decisions were handed down, they are entitled to benefits.

Mr. FORAND. Not only are they entitled to benefits, but those benefits are accruing to them.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Yes, the benefits are accruing, but there are other types which have had an accumulation of benefits who will have their benefits wiped out if this resolution is passed. I hope that the matter will be gone into fully in committee, at which time I will be glad to answer any questions, but I do not wish to take up all of the time on a discussion of the rule.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CURTIS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Obviously a quorum is not present.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 17]

Abbott	Elliott	Mitchell
Almond	Fellows	Morrison
Bakewell	Fogarty	Morton
Bates, Ky.	Fuller	Multer
Bell	Gallagher	Murdock
Bender	Gathings	O'Konski
Bland	Hall	O'Toole
Bloom	Leonard W.	Pasman
Boggs, La.	Harless, Ariz.	Pfeifer
Bonner	Hartley	Phillips, Calif.
Buckley	Hébert	Plumley
Burke	Heffernan	Price, Fla.
Burleson	Hendricks	Reed, Ill.
Byrne, N. Y.	Hinshaw	Regan
Case, N. J.	Horan	Rivers
Celler	Javits	Rooney
Chadwick	Jensen	Sarbacher
Chapman	Johnson Okla.	Scoblick
Chiperfield	Johnson, Tex.	Scott
Clark	Karsten, Mo.	Hugh D., Jr.
Clason	Kean	Shafer
Clippinger	Kennedy	Short
Cole, N. Y.	Keogh	Smathers
Cooley	Kilburn	Smith, Kans.
Coudert	Khutson	Smith, Maine
Courtney	Lanham	Somers
Cox	Lea	Sundstrom
Crawford	Lesinski	Taylor
Davis, Tenn.	Lewis	Thomas, N. J.
Dawson, Ill.	Lucas	Towe
Dawson, Utah	Ludlow	Wadsworth
Deane	McGarvey	West
Delaney	McMillen, Ill.	Wilson, Ind.
Dingell	MacKinnon	Worley
Dirksen	Maloney	Zimmerman
Domengeaux	Manasco	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 321 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 5525) entitled "An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes"; requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. GURNEY, Mr. BALL, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. HAYDEN, and Mr. RUSSELL to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate recedes from its amendment to the bill (H. R. 3726) entitled "An act for the relief of certain officers and employees of the Foreign Service of the United States who, while in the course of their respective duties, suffered losses of personal property by reason of war conditions."

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS—1948

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 5525) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments

thereto; disagree to the amendments of the Senate, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]?

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, can the gentleman from New York tell us when he expects to go to conference on this bill?

Mr. TABER. At 5:30 p. m.

Mr. CANNON. Does the gentleman expect to dispose of it this week?

Mr. TABER. I would expect to dispose of it on Monday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. TABER, WIGGLESWORTH, ENGEL of Michigan, STEFAN, CASE of South Dakota, KEEFE, CANNON, KERR, and MAHON.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the conferees may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5525) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, and 10, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

"Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations: For an additional amount for expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate or conducted pursuant to section 134 (a) of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, including compensation for stenographic assistance of committees at such rates and in accordance with such regulations as may be prescribed by the Committee on Rules and Administration, but not exceeding the rate of 25 cents per hundred words for the original transcript of reported matter, \$300,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for per diem and subsistence expenses except in accordance with the provisions of the Subsistence Expense Act of 1923, approved June 3, 1926, as amended."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 5 of said amendment in lieu of the figure "\$31,000" insert the figure "\$10,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$850,000" and on page 9, line 12, of the bill strike out the word "July" and insert in lieu thereof the word "June"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum of "\$6,000,000" named in said amendment, insert the following: "\$5,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
ALBERT J. ENGEL,
KARL STEFAN,
FRANCIS CASE,
CLARENCE CANNON,
JOHN H. KERR,
GEORGE MAHON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

STYLES BRIDGES,
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,
CHAN GURNEY,
JOSEPH H. BALL,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5525) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, submit the following report in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendment No. 1 inserts the word "Senate", as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2 authorizes the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate to employ Government employees for folding speeches and pamphlets at the prevailing rates provided by law notwithstanding the provisions of other law, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3 appropriates \$300,000 for expenses of inquiries and investigations in connection with contingent expenses of the Senate, as proposed by the Senate; and strikes out the provision proposed by the Senate that vouchers for personal services shall be paid by the Disbursing Office of the Senate.

Amendment No. 4 appropriates \$10,000 for salaries and expenses, Office of Defense Transportation, instead of \$31,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 5 increases the limitation on travel expenses for the Atomic Energy Commission, fiscal year 1948, from \$1,430,000 to \$2,430,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 6 appropriates \$850,000 for salaries and expenses, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, instead of \$800,000, as proposed by the House, and \$950,000 as proposed by the Senate; and changes the date reference under the item "Control of forest pests, Department of Agriculture," from "July", to "June."

Amendment No. 7 continues available from March 1, 1948, to April 1, 1948, the operating receipts available to the United States Maritime Commission, for the purpose of carrying out such functions as extended by Senate Joint Resolution 173, Eightieth Congress, and increases the limitation on the use of operating receipts for "Cost of placing vessels into reserve fleet," from \$5,500,000 to \$6,103,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 8 and 9, in connection with insect investigations, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Department of Agriculture, inserts the words "for sawfly investigations and", as proposed by the Sen-

ate; and appropriates \$115,000 for such insect investigations, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 10 appropriates \$420,000 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$442,000, as proposed by the House, for control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Department of Agriculture.

Amendment No. 11 appropriates \$5,000,000 for an additional amount for use in connection with the National School Lunch Act, Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture, instead of \$6,000,000, as proposed by the Senate. The \$5,000,000 recommended by the conferees is to assure continuation of the school-lunch program during the remainder of the current school year and is not intended to pay obligations that the States may have incurred during the earlier part of the school year. The payment of such obligations from the additional funds recommended would not accomplish the purpose of the conferees.

JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
ALBERT J. ENGEL,
KARL STEFAN,
FRANCIS CASE,
CLARENCE CANNON,
JOHN H. KERR,
GEORGE MAHON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. STEVENSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article by Henry J. Taylor entitled "Will You Buy the Marshall Plan?"

Mr. FORAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include excerpts from the regulations proposed by the Treasury Department.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 296

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Speaker, House Joint Resolution 296 is much more important than many seem to think it to be.

The effect of the resolution would be to exclude an estimated 500,000 to 750,000 persons from coverage under the social-security laws, to which they are now entitled. The people in question, by and large, are as much in need of social-security protection as are factory and office employees. The greater number of them are full-time insurance and other outside salesmen, each working for a single business concern. The dependence of such persons on their jobs, and the loss to them and their dependents if their earnings cease, do not turn upon the niceties of the common-law tests of employment.

The plight of the worker when he loses his job or retires, the plight of his family in case of his death, is no less real because the details of his activity were not controlled by the business to which he was attached. Such persons may be independent contractors in the technical eye of the common law, but in real life their independence is in most cases a myth.

To withdraw social-security protection from a half million or more people now entitled to it is a backward step, and a long one at that. Two years ago six Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee, who were then in the minority, bitterly complained that pleas for broader social-security coverage had not prevailed with the committee. Now,

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5525

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 27, 1948

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
- 5 plemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
- 6 1948, and for other purposes, namely:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

(1) SENATE

(2) OFFICE OF SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

Notwithstanding the provisions of the Act of May 10, 1916, as amended by the Act of August 29, 1916, the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate is hereby authorized during the Eightieth Congress to employ, whenever necessary, the services of Government employees for folding speeches and pamphlets at the prevailing rates provided by law.

(3) CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations: For an additional amount for expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate or conducted pursuant to section 134 (a) of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, including compensation for stenographic assistance of committees at such rates and in accordance with such regulations as may be prescribed by the Committee on Rules and Administration, but not exceeding the rate of 25 cents per hundred words for the original transcript of reported matter, \$300,000: Provided, That all vouchers for personal services chargeable to this or any other appropriation for this purpose shall be paid by the disbursing office of the Senate: Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for per diem and subsistence expenses except

1 *in accordance with the provisions of the Subsistence Expense*
2 *Act of 1926, approved June 3, 1926, as amended.*

3 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

4 For payment to Mary E. M. Drewry, widow of Patrick
5 H. Drewry, late a Representative from the State of Virginia,
6 \$12,500.

7 For payment to Lida Robsion, widow of John M.
8 Robsion, late a Representative from the State of Kentucky,
9 \$12,500.

10 TEMPORARY CONGRESSIONAL AVIATION POLICY BOARD

11 For an additional amount for salaries and expenses of
12 the Temporary Congressional Aviation Policy Board created
13 by the Act to establish a National Aviation Council, and
14 for other purposes (Public Law 287, 80th Congress), to be
15 available until June 30, 1948, and to be disbursed by the
16 Secretary of the Senate on vouchers approved by the Chair-
17 man, \$5,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall
18 be made in accordance with the laws applicable to inquiries
19 and investigations ordered by the Senate.

20 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

21 CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

22 Capitol Power Plant: For an additional amount for
23 "Capitol Power Plant", \$118,000.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

DISTRIBUTION OF PRINTED CARDS

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses" for the distribution of printed cards and other publications of the Library, \$26,000, to be transferred from "Printing and binding, catalogue cards, 1948".

THE JUDICIARY

COURT OF CLAIMS

Salaries and expenses: The appropriation under this head in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1948, is hereby made available in an amount not to exceed \$25,000, as may be necessary and approved by the chief justice, Court of Claims, for transfer to the appropriation "Repairs and improvements" for expenditure by the Architect of the Capitol for structural changes, alterations, and installations of fixtures in the Court of Claims buildings, necessary for the accommodations of the court.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

Salaries of judges: For an additional amount for "Salaries of judges", \$75,000.

(4) EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT*OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT**OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION*

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$31,000; and the limitation on

1 *traveling expenses under this head in The Supplemental Ap-*
 2 *propriation Act, 1948, is increased from “\$50,000” to*
 3 *“\$60,000”.*

4 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

5 (5) ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

6 *Salaries and expenses: The limitation on travel expenses*
 7 *of the Atomic Energy Commission for the fiscal year 1948*
 8 *is hereby increased from \$1,430,000 to \$2,430,000.*

9 COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE

10 BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

11 *Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of the*
 12 *Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the*
 13 *Government, \$1,188,600: Provided, That the appropriation*
 14 *of \$750,000 under this head in the Second Supplemental*
 15 *Appropriation Act, 1948, is hereby consolidated with and*
 16 *made a part of this appropriation, the total thereof to be*
 17 *disbursed and accounted for as one fund which shall remain*
 18 *available during the existence of the Commission for expenses*
 19 *necessary to carry out the Act of July 7, 1947 (Public Law*
 20 *162), as amended by the Act of December 19, 1947 (Public*
 21 *Law 391), including travel expenses; printing and binding;*
 22 *and deposits in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C.*
 23 *321d).*

24 FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

25 *Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for*

1 "Salaries and expenses", including attendance at meetings
 2 concerned with labor and industrial relations; services as
 3 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
 4 U. S. C. 55a); and payment of claims pursuant to section
 5 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921);
 6 ~~(6)\$800,000~~ \$950,000.

7 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

8 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

9 Employees' compensation fund: For an additional
 10 amount for "Employees' compensation fund", \$3,300,000.

11 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

12 Further development of vocational education: For an
 13 additional amount for "Further development of vocational
 14 education", \$1,583,942.

15 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

16 Grants for hospital construction: For liquidation of con-
 17 tractual obligations authorized to be incurred during the
 18 fiscal year 1948 or any subsequent fiscal year for construc-
 19 tion grants under part C, title VI, of the Public Health
 20 Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 291-291m),
 21 \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended.

22 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

23 Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent
 24 children, and aid to the blind: For an additional amount for

1 “Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent
2 children, and aid to the blind”, \$101,000,000.

3 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

4 FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

5 Federal Housing Administration: The amount made
6 available under this head in the Government Corporations
7 Appropriation Act, 1948, for administrative expenses of the
8 Federal Housing Administration, is increased from “\$20,-
9 000,000” to “\$20,200,000”, the additional amount to be de-
10 rived from the sources specified under said head.

11 PHILIPPINE WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION

12 Philippine War Damage Commission: The limitation
13 under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation
14 Act, 1948, on the amount available for necessary expenses of
15 the Philippine War Damage Commission, is increased from
16 “\$1,900,000” to “\$2,175,000”.

17 (7) UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

18 *United States Maritime Commission: The operating*
19 *receipts made available to the United States Maritime Com-*
20 *mission by the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act,*
21 *1948, for the purpose of carrying out operating functions*
22 *transferred to the Maritime Commission by section 202 of the*
23 *Naval Appropriation Act, 1947, are continued available*
24 *from March 1, 1948, to April 1, 1948, for carrying out such*

1 *functions as extended by the Senate Joint Resolution 173,*
 2 *Eightieth Congress, "To continue until March 1, 1949, the*
 3 *authority of the Maritime Commission to sell, charter, and*
 4 *operate vessels, and for other purposes": Provided, That the*
 5 *limitation under this head in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, on the use of operating receipts for*
 6 *"Cost of placing vessels into reserve fleet," is increased from*
 7 *"\$5,500,000" to "\$6,103,000".*

9 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

10 COMPENSATION AND RETIREMENT FUND EXPENSES

11 District government employees' compensation: For an
 12 additional amount for "District government employees'
 13 compensation", \$45,000.

14 REGULATORY AGENCY

15 Office of Recorder of Deeds: For an additional amount
 16 for "Office of Recorder of Deeds", \$33,992.

17 COURTS

18 United States courts: For an additional amount, fiscal
 19 year 1947, for "United States courts", \$227,311.64.

20 HEALTH DEPARTMENT

21 Operating expenses, Health Department (excluding
 22 hospitals) : The appropriation "Operating expenses, Health
 23 Department (excluding hospitals)", shall be available, in an
 24 amount not to exceed \$3,400, for the enforcement of the Act
 25 relating to the licensing of undertakers.

1 Capital outlay, Gallinger Municipal Hospital: For the
2 construction of three elevators and for revision of heating
3 system for the psychiatric unit, \$54,500, to remain avail-
4 able until June 30, 1949.

5 Medical charities: For an additional amount, fiscal year
6 1947, for care and treatment of indigent patients under
7 contracts made by the Health Officer of the District of
8 Columbia and approved by the Commissioners with insti-
9 tutions, as follows: Children's Hospital, \$36,923; Central
10 Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, \$23,845.30; Eastern
11 Dispensary and Casualty Hospital, \$24,333.05; in all,
12 \$85,101.35.

13 Medical charities: For an additional amount, fiscal
14 year 1946, for care and treatment of indigent patients under
15 contracts made by the Health Officer of the District of
16 Columbia and approved by the Commissioners with institu-
17 tions, as follows: Children's Hospital, \$27,218; Central Dis-
18 pensary and Emergency Hospital, \$11,203.40; Eastern Dis-
19 pensary and Casualty Hospital, \$16,759.70; in all,
20 \$55,181.10.

21 PUBLIC WELFARE

22 Agency services: For an additional amount for "Agency
23 services", \$36,000; and the limitation for carrying out a
24 "penny milk" program for the school children of the District
25 of Columbia is increased from "\$62,000" to "\$98,000".

1 Saint Elizabeths Hospital: For an additional amount for
2 "Saint Elizabeths Hospital", \$250,000.

3 PUBLIC WORKS

4 Capital outlay, Refuse Division: The Commissioners of
5 the District of Columbia are authorized to enter into contract
6 or contracts for the construction of a refuse transfer station
7 in square 739 at a total cost of not to exceed \$918,700.

8 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

9 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved
10 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of
11 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (46 Stat. 500),
12 \$2,633.23.

13 JUDGMENTS

14 For the payment of final judgments, rendered against
15 the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document
16 No. 502, together with such further sum as may be neces-
17 sary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per
18 annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date
19 the same became due until the date of payment, \$11,924.35.

20 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

21 The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of
22 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be
23 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as
24 defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1948.

1 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

3 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

4 Salaries and Expenses

5 Insect investigations: For an additional amount for "In-
6 sect investigations", (8)*for sawfly investigations and* to pro-
7 vide for investigations in Mexico, including testing of
8 methods that may be used for the control of citrus blackfly,
9 (9)~~\$100,000~~ \$115,000, to remain available until June 30,
10 1949.

11 Insect and plant disease control: For an additional
12 amount for "Insect and plant disease control", \$174,200.

13 Control of Emergency Outbreaks of Insects and Plant
14 Diseases

15 Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant
16 diseases: For an additional amount for "Control of emer-
17 gency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases", (10)~~\$442,000~~
18 \$420,000.

19 Control of Forest Pests

20 Forest Pest Control Act: For expenses necessary to
21 carry out the Forest Pest Control Act of July 25, 1947
22 (Public Law 110), \$843,000, to remain available until
23 December 31, 1948.

1 FOREST SERVICE

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 National forest protection and management: For an
4 additional amount for "National forest protection and man-
5 agement", \$475,000.

6 Fighting forest fires: For an additional amount for
7 "Fighting forest fires", \$4,932,000.

8 (11) PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

9 NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT

10 *For an additional amount to enable the Secretary of*
11 *Agriculture to carry out the provisions of the National School*
12 *Lunch Act of June 4, 1946 (Public Law 396), \$6,000,000.*

13 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

14 CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

15 Salaries and expenses: Not to exceed \$75,000 of the
16 appropriation under this head in the Department of Com-
17 merce Appropriation Act, 1948, shall be available for hire
18 of aircraft.

19 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

20 Salaries and expenses, field: For an additional amount
21 for "Salaries and expenses, field", \$152,000.

22 TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISION

23 SEC. 201. No part of any appropriation contained in
24 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
25 person who engages in a strike against the Government of

1 the United States or who is a member of an organization
2 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
3 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
4 cates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the
5 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
6 or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an
7 affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the
8 person making the affidavit has not, contrary to the pro-
9 visions of this section, engaged in a strike against the Gov-
10 ernment of the United States, is not a member of an
11 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
12 to strike against the Government of the United States, or
13 that such person does not advocate, and is not a member
14 of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the
15 Government of the United States by force or violence:
16 *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike
17 against the Government of the United States or who is a
18 member of an organization of Government employees that
19 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
20 United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an
21 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-
22 ment of the United States by force or violence and accepts
23 employment the salary or wages for which are paid from
24 any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a
25 felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than

1 \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both:
2 *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be
3 in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other pro-
4 visions of existing law: *Provided further*, That no part of
5 the foregoing appropriations shall be used for the purpose
6 of converting any coal-heating units to oil or natural gas
7 or artificial gas in any federally owned or rented buildings
8 in or outside the District of Columbia, or for the installation
9 of oil-heating units in any new construction.

10 SEC. 202. This Act may be cited as the "Urgent De-
11 ficiency Appropriation Act, 1948".

Passed the House of Representatives February 24, 1948.

Attest: JOHN ANDREWS,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments February 27 (leg-
islative day, February 2), 1948.

Attest: CARL A. LOEFFLER,
Secretary.

80TH CONGRESS
2d Session

H. R. 5525

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 27, 1948

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948

FEBRUARY 27, 1948.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. TABER, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5525]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5525) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, and 10, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations: For an additional amount for expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate or conducted pursuant to section 134 (a) of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, including compensation for stenographic assistance of committees at such rates and in accordance with such regulations as may be prescribed by the Committee on Rules and Administration, but not exceeding the rate of 25 cents per hundred words for the original transcript of reported matter, \$300,000: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for per diem and subsistence expenses except in accordance with the provisions of the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, approved June 3, 1926, as amended.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In line 5 of said amendment in lieu of the figure "\$31,000" insert the figure \$10,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$850,000 and, on page 9, line 12, of the bill strike out the word "July" and insert in lieu thereof the word *June*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum of "\$6,000,000" named in said amendment insert the following: \$5,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
ALBERT J. ENGEL,
KARL STEFAN,
FRANCIS CASE,
CLARENCE CANNON,
JOHN H. KERR,
GEORGE MAHON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

STYLES BRIDGES,
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,
CHAN GURNEY,
JOSEPH H. BALL,
KENNETH McKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5525) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, submit the following report in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendment No. 1 inserts the word "Senate," as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2 authorizes the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate to employ Government employees for folding speeches and pamphlets at the prevailing rates provided by law notwithstanding the provisions of other law, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3 appropriates \$300,000 for expenses of inquiries and investigations in connection with contingent expenses of the Senate, as proposed by the Senate; and strikes out the provision proposed by the Senate that vouchers for personal services shall be paid by the Disbursing Office of the Senate.

Amendment No. 4 appropriates \$10,000 for salaries and expenses, Office of Defense Transportation, instead of \$31,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 5 increases the limitation on travel expenses for the Atomic Energy Commission, fiscal year 1948, from \$1,430,000 to \$2,430,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 6 appropriates \$850,000 for salaries and expenses, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, instead of \$800,000, as proposed by the House, and \$950,000 as proposed by the Senate; and changes the date reference under the item "Control of forest pests, Department of Agriculture," from "July" to "June".

Amendment No. 7 continues available from March 1, 1948, to April 1, 1948, the operating receipts available to the United States Maritime Commission, for the purpose of carrying out such functions as extended by Senate Joint Resolution 173, Eightieth Congress, and increases the limitation on the use of operating receipts for "Cost of placing vessels into reserve fleet," from \$5,500,000 to \$6,103,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 8 and 9, in connection with insect investigations, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Department of Agriculture, inserts the words "for sawfly investigations and", as proposed by the Senate; and appropriates \$115,000 for such insect investigations, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 10 appropriates \$420,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$442,000, as proposed by the House, for control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Department of Agriculture.

Amendment No. 11 appropriates \$5,000,000 for an additional amount for use in connection with the National School Lunch Act, Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture, instead of \$6,000,000, as proposed by the Senate. The \$5,000,000 recommended by the conferees is to assure continuation of the school-lunch program during the remainder of the current school year and is not intended to pay obligations that the States may have incurred during the earlier part of the school year. The payment of such obligations from the additional funds recommended would not accomplish the purpose of the conferees.

JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
ALBERT J. ENGEL,
KARL STEFAN,
FRANCIS CASE,
CLARENCE CANNON,
JOHN H. KERR,
GEORGE MAHON.

Managers on the Part of the House.

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DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued March 2, 1948
For actions of March 1, 1948
80th-2nd, No. 38

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference report on urgent deficiency appropriation bill. Senate began debate on ERP bill. Both Houses received President's message urging extension of Trade Agreements Act. Rep. Stockman introduced bill to repeal wheat-carryover requirement.

SENATE

1. URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5525 (pp. 1988, 2002-3). This bill will now be sent to the President. As finally passed, the bill includes the following items of interest to this Department: School-lunch program, \$5,000,000; insect investigations, \$115,000; insect and plant-disease control, \$174,200; control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases, \$420,000; control of forest pests, \$843,000; national forest protection and management (timber sales), \$475,000; fighting forest fires, \$4,932,000; and Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, \$1,188,600.
2. EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM. Began debate on S. 2202, the ERP bill, with Chairman Vandenberg of the Foreign Relations Committee giving the opening speech (pp. 1980-6).
3. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Knowland, Calif., inserted a table and other information on U. S. trade with Russia (pp. 1988-91).
4. ECONOMIC COUNCIL. Sen. Morse, Oreg., commended the Employment Act of 1946 and inserted a review of a book, "Mr. Truman's Economic Advisers and How They Work" (pp. 1992-3).
5. FLOOD CONTROL. Sen. Morse spoke in favor of additional flood-control activities (pp. 1993-4).

6. SOIL CONSERVATION. Received from the Gulf Coast Soil Conservation and Drainage Assn. a petition favoring H. R. 3538, authorizing drainage plans by USDA, and H. R. 4417, to provide for a soil-conservation policy (p. 1980).
7. LEASES. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee directed its staff to make a survey of all non-Government-owned property being leased by Federal agencies (p. D175).

HOUSE

8. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Both Houses received from the President a recommendation to extend the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act in its present form for 3 years, until June 12, 1951 (H. Dec. 551) (pp. 1987, 2001-2).
9. RUBBER. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H.R. 5314, to strengthen the national security and the common defense by providing for the maintenance of an adequate domestic rubber-producing industry (pp. 2001, 2020).
10. FOREST LANDS. Passed as reported S. 1698, defining the exterior boundary of the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation, Utah (pp. 2009-10).
11. LANDS. Passed without amendment H.R. 3628, to revise the method of issuing patents for public lands (p. 2003).
Passed without amendment H.R. 5049, to reopen the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands to exploration, entry, and disposition under the general mining laws (p. 2010).
12. PATENTS. Passed as reported H.R. 4304, providing for the extension of the time limitations under which patents were issued in the case of persons who served in the military or naval forces of the U.S. during World War II (pp. 2004-5).
13. EXPORT CONTROLS. The Small Business Committee submitted a report on export controls (H.Rept. 1440) (p. 2020).
14. PERSONNEL. Received from the Federal Power Commission a statement showing the names and salaries of all Federal Power Commission employees as of June 30, 1947 (p. 2020).

BILLS INTRODUCED

15. WHEAT CARRYOVER. H.R. 5650, by Rep. Stockman, Ore., to amend the Foreign Aid Act of 1947 and the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, so as to eliminate certain provisions of such acts requiring the retention of a specified carry-over of wheat in the U.S. To Foreign Affairs Committee. (p. 2020.).
16. REA APPROPRIATIONS. H.R. 5652, by Rep. Kefauver, Tenn., making an additional appropriation to carry out the provisions of the Rural Electrification Act. To Appropriations Committee. (p. 2020.).
17. FLOOD CONTROL. H.R. 5649, by Rep. Simpson, Ill., to provide for the prosecution of work on the flood-control project at Beardstown, Ill. To Public Works Committee. (p. 2020.).
18. FEDERAL AID; HEALTH. H.R. 5644, by Rep. Dolliver, Iowa, to assist the States in the development and maintenance of local public-health units. To Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. (p. 2020.).

EXTENSION OF RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 551)

The **PRESIDING OFFICER** (Mr. CAIN in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which was read by the Chief Clerk and referred to the Committee on Finance.

(For President's message, see today's proceedings of the House of Representatives on p. 2001.)

MRS. BESSIE TWO ELK-POOR BEAR—VETO MESSAGE

The **PRESIDING OFFICER** laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read by the Chief Clerk, and, with the accompanying bill, referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

To the Senate:

I return herewith, without my approval, S. 499, authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Mrs. Bessie Two Elk-Poor Bear.

The effect of this measure would be to enable Mrs. Poor Bear to terminate at will the trust under which the United States now holds the lands allotted to her on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, and to permit her to demand a conveyance of the lands free from the restrictions on alienation now imposed by law.

The situation here presented is one which involves the performance of trust agreements that the United States is bound faithfully to execute, as distinguished from the continuance of a personal disability. Mrs. Poor Bear, in common with other Indians, is entirely free to purchase lands or other property, and to sell the same as she pleases. What is here in question is land that forms a part of the ancestral tribal holdings of the Oglala Sioux Indians, and a part of an area which, pursuant to various arrangements with these Indians, has been divided among the individual members of the Oglala Sioux Tribe. Mrs. Poor Bear obtained a share in this division of the tribal patrimony solely because of her membership in the Oglala Sioux Tribe. Under the terms of the allotment arrangements, and the implementing statutes, she has no right to alienate the lands allotted to her without the consent of the United States, acting in its capacity as trustee of the lands. Such approval may now be granted by the Secretary of the Interior should it be found that Mrs. Poor Bear is competent to manage her affairs.

In the performance of the existing trust obligations, consideration must be given to the question of whether a sale of the lands would promote the best interests of all concerned. These include Mrs. Poor Bear, as the beneficiary of the trust, and the Oglala Sioux Tribe, as a party to its creation and maintenance.

The record in the present case clearly indicates that termination of the trust would be contrary to the best interests of Mrs. Poor Bear. The factors of her advanced age, business inexperience, nomadic habits, and lack of interest in

agricultural or grazing pursuits, and the similar factors which exist with respect to her husband, combine to impel a conclusion that Mrs. Poor Bear is not competent to handle property transactions. Since she is dependent upon the land here involved, from which she now obtains a lease income, for a portion of her livelihood, loss of the value of the land through an imprudent sale, or through the improvident use of the proceeds of a sale, would adversely affect her future security. Yet, the discharge of her property from restrictions would invite the sale of the land and the dissipation of its proceeds by eliminating the safeguards which existing laws afford the Indians against short-sightedness on their own part or overreaching on the part of others. Particularly in the situation here involved, I believe it would be most unwise to abrogate these safeguards.

In addition, the approval of this bill might result in Mrs. Poor Bear being forced to accept whatever price is offered her for the land in order to avoid losing it through tax sale, since issuance of a patent in fee would terminate the present tax exemption.

In these circumstances it seems to me that the responsibilities of the United States for the faithful discharge of its trust obligations preclude the granting to Mrs. Poor Bear of the right to terminate at will the existing trust of the lands allotted to her.

I also wish to point out that the Congress has established, by general law, procedures under which cases such as the present may be adjusted in ways both equitable and practical, should a sale of part of the capital assets of Mrs. Poor Bear become essential for her support or for the better use of her other property. The procedures so established do not entail the disregard of Indian interests, and of Federal responsibilities for their protection, that is inherent in the present bill, however well-intentioned.

For these reasons, I am constrained to withhold my approval from S. 499.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 28, 1948.

MRS. ELLA WHITE BULL—VETO MESSAGE

The **PRESIDING OFFICER** laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read by the Chief Clerk, and, with the accompanying bill, referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

To the Senate:

I return herewith without my approval S. 542, authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Mrs. Ella White Bull.

The effect of this measure would be to enable Mrs. White Bull to terminate at will the trust under which the United States now holds the lands inherited by her on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, and to permit her to demand a conveyance of the lands free from the restrictions on alienation now imposed by law.

The situation here presented is one which involves the performance of trust agreements that the United States is

bound faithfully to execute, as distinguished from the continuance of a personal disability. Mrs. White Bull, in common with other Indians, is entirely free to purchase lands or other property, and to sell the same as she pleases. What is here in question is land that forms a part of the ancestral tribal holdings of the Oglala Sioux Indians, and a part of an area which, pursuant to various arrangements with these Indians, has been divided among the individual members of the Oglala Sioux Tribe. Mrs. White Bull obtained a share of this division of the tribal patrimony solely because of her membership, or that of her deceased son from whom she inherited this property, in the Oglala Sioux Tribe. Under the terms of the allotment arrangements, and the implementing statutes, she has no right to alienate the lands inherited by her without the consent of the United States, acting in its capacity as trustee of the lands. Such approval may now be granted by the Secretary of the Interior should it be found that Mrs. White Bull is competent to manage her affairs.

In the performance of the existing trust obligations consideration must be given to the question of whether a sale of the lands would promote the best interests of all concerned. These include Mrs. White Bull, as the beneficiary of the trust, and the Oglala Sioux Tribe, as a party to its creation and maintenance.

The record in the present case clearly indicates that termination of the trust would be contrary to the best interests of Mrs. White Bull. She is a full-blood Sioux Indian approaching 70 years of age, with only a very limited education, and no business experience. These and other pertinent factors impel a conclusion that Mrs. White Bull is not competent to handle property transactions. Since she is dependent upon the land here involved, from which she now obtains a lease income, for a portion of her livelihood, loss of the value of the land through an imprudent sale, or through the improvident use of the proceeds of a sale, would adversely affect her future security. Yet the discharge of her property from restrictions would invite the sale of the land and the dissipation of its proceeds, by eliminating the safeguards which existing laws afford the Indians against shortsightedness on their own part or overreaching on the part of others. Particularly in the situation here involved, I believe it would be most unwise to abrogate these safeguards.

In addition, the approval of this bill might result in Mrs. White Bull being forced to accept whatever price is offered her for the land in order to avoid losing it through tax sale, since issuance of a patent in fee would terminate the present tax exemption.

In these circumstances it seems to me that the responsibilities of the United States for the faithful discharge of its trust obligations preclude the granting to Mrs. White Bull of the right to terminate at will the existing trust of the lands inherited by her.

I also wish to point out that the Congress has established, by general law, procedures under which cases such as the

present may be adjusted in ways both equitable and practical, should a sale of part of the capital assets of Mrs. White Bull become essential for her support or for the better use of her other property. The procedures so established do not entail the disregard of Indian interests, and of Federal responsibilities for their protection, that is inherent in the present bill, however well intentioned.

For these reasons, I am constrained to withhold my approval from S. 542.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 28, 1948.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS, 1948—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], I submit a conference report on House bill 5525, the urgent deficiency appropriation bill for 1948, and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the conference report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5525) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, and 10, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE"

"Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations: For an additional amount for expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate or conducted pursuant to section 134 (a) of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, including compensation for stenographic assistance of committees at such rates and in accordance with such regulations as may be prescribed by the Committee on Rules and Administration, but not exceeding the rate of 25 cents per hundred words for the original transcript of reported matter, \$300,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for per diem and subsistence expenses except in accordance with the provisions of the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, approved June 3, 1926, as amended."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 5 of said amendment in lieu of the figure "\$31,000" insert the figure "\$10,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$850,000" and, on page 9, line 12, of the bill strike out the word "July" and insert in lieu thereof the word "June"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum of "\$6,000,000" named in said amendment insert the following: "\$5,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

STYLES BRIDGES,
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,
CHAN GURNEY,
JOSEPH H. BALL,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
ALBERT J. ENGEL,
KARL STEFAN,
FRANCIS CASE,
CLARENCE CANNON,
JOHN H. KERR,
GEORGE MAHON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS TO AND FROM RUSSIA

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President and Senators, I shall take but a few moments of the Senate's time, but I wish to ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD a report or table I have just received from the Department of Commerce showing by months for the year 1947, American imports to and exports from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. I ask that it be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

United States domestic exports to U. S. S. R., total and by principal commodities, monthly, January-December 1947

[Value in thousands of dollars]

Commodity	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Total exports.....	24,435	15,737	7,218	9,281	27,106	7,613	15,712	4,047	3,030	9,157	10,371	15,423	140,129
Animals and animal products, edible:													
Pork, canned.....	(1)		(1)		379			(1)					380
Sausage, bologna, and frankfurters, canned.....	(1)	844			11	18		(1)					872
Tinsbonka, canned.....		1,313	470		9								1,792
Other meat products.....	(1)		31	54			(1)	1					86
Milk and cream, condensed, sweetened.....							34				47		81
Nonfat dry milk solids.....					127								127
Other dairy products.....	23	1	77		106	65		(1)					272
Other products.....	1		29			12							43
Animals and animal products, inedible:													
Leather manufactures.....	59	22			18	5						(1)	103
Other products.....	73			219	206		1	1					500
Vegetable food products and beverages:													
Grains and preparations.....	1				56	24							80
Vegetables and preparations.....	8	1				4							13
Other products.....			(1)		4			(1)			19		24
Vegetable products, inedible, except fibers and wood:													
Synthetic rubbers.....	57						41	5					103
Automobile tires (casings).....	22	34		(1)				3	10				70
Rubber bosc and tubing, except garden bosc.....	22			10	81	(1)		(1)					113
Other rubber and manufactures.....	5	51	7		21	9	5	25	1	13	5	(1)	141
Vegetable oils and fats, inedible.....		14		42									56
Leaf tobacco, flue-cured, stemmed and unstemmed.....	444						715						1,160
Naval stores, gums, and resins.....	(1)			2						141	245		388
Other products.....	17	1			1		4						22
Textile fibers and manufactures:													
Twine, rope, and cordage.....	91												91
Other cotton manufactures.....	3	41	1							(1)	30		75
Sisal and benequen.....	8	24			429	143	48		403	84	155	74	1,368
Wool semimanufactures.....		40	88		228	44							400
Wool cloth and dress goods.....	76	73	(1)										149
Other fabrics wholly or chiefly of wool.....	58	5	(1)		5								68
Other fibers and manufactures.....	4	8		3				55		24			95
Nonmetallic minerals:													
Motor fuel, except antiknock and aviation.....	17				224	448	150						839
Kerosene.....							152						155
Gas oil and distillate fuel oil.....	38			128	294	136	762						1,358
Residual fuel oil.....		81			104	86							272
Lubricating oils.....	94			(1)	(1)	(1)	373	6	106	2	(1)	192	773
Lubricating greases.....			(1)			1	102	4	13	(1)		16	136
Other petroleum and products.....	1				1		5					7	16
Carbon or graphite products.....	54	28	87	29	64	2		38	32	102	126	79	639
Wheels of artificial abrasives.....	1		(1)			29	43	30		11	33	25	172
Sulfur, crude.....									55		156	130	341
Other nonmetallic minerals.....	207	30	12	36	205	1	22	2		2	1	2	520

Footnotes at end of table.

and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

PROVIDING FOR THE NATIONAL SECURITY AND COMMON DEFENSE

Mr. ALJEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 488, Rept. No. 1443), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for consideration of the bill (H. R. 5314) to strengthen national security and the common defense by providing for the maintenance of an adequate domestic rubber-producing industry, and for other purposes, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks in the Appendix of the Record with reference to a bill I have introduced, H. R. 5636, designed to amend the Social Security Act.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

[Mr. VAN ZANDT addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a radio address.

Mr. YOUNGBLOOD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article written on rent control.

Mr. LODGE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two newspaper articles.

Mr. BROOKS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include certain excerpts and articles.

HON. LEO ISACSON

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication, which was read by the Clerk.

FEBRUARY 27, 1948.

The Honorable the SPEAKER,
House of Representatives.

SIR: A certificate of election in due form of law showing the election of the Honorable LEO ISACSON as a Representative-elect to the

Eightieth Congress from the Twenty-fourth Congressional District of the State of New York, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Honorable Benjamin J. Rabin, is on file in this office.

Very truly yours,

JOHN ANDREWS,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

SWEARING IN OF A MEMBER

Hon. LEO ISACSON appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—EXTENSION OF RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS (H. DOC. NO. 551)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States which was read by the Clerk and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I recommend that the Congress extend the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act in its present form for 3 years, until June 12, 1951. This act authorizes the President, under well-defined procedures and limitations, to conclude agreements with other countries for the reciprocal reduction of tariffs and other obstacles to international trade.

For 14 years the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act has been an essential element of United States foreign policy. It was first enacted in 1934, and has been extended by the Congress four times, on each occasion after thorough study of its operation and results. It is well known to the American people and has drawn their constant and increasing support, regardless of party affiliation.

The basic reason for this constant popular support and repeated congressional approval is that the act has provided a sound method for increasing world trade through progressive lowering of trade barriers, to the benefit of living standards both here and abroad.

The importance of the act is greater today than it has ever been. Together with other nations we are engaged in a mighty endeavor to build a prosperous and peaceful world. The financial assistance we have already contributed, and the further aid we shall give to nations in Europe and elsewhere, constitute a tremendous investment toward world economic recovery. The Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, by stimulating an increasing flow of trade between nations, will contribute strongly to the achievement of this objective. Its extension is essential if we are to complete the work we have begun.

The trade-agreements program contributes not only to the restoration of a prosperous world economy; it also contributes directly to the welfare and prosperity of the people of the United States. Our people need to import many commodities from abroad; we need equally to export many of our products. Both needs are served by agreements which reduce or eliminate obstacles to commerce between the United States and other countries.

These agreements recognize the fundamental fact that trade is a two-way business, and that our foreign commerce

depends upon a balanced relationship between imports and exports. Foreign countries must be able to sell to us if they are to have the dollars to pay for our exports and to repay our loans. Adequate markets for our agricultural and industrial producers depend upon the lowering of trade barriers by other countries. Imports of goods needed in this country improve the standard of living of our people as consumers at the same time that they make possible the maintenance of markets for our people as producers.

Currently, we are exporting far more than we are importing. But this is a temporary conditions made necessary by considerations of overriding importance. The trade-agreements program is a sound method for achieving a more balanced relationship in the future within the broader framework of the expanding world trade so necessary to economic reconstruction.

In addition, by contributing to the lowering of trade barriers the United States can support the expansion of private trading as distinct from Government trading. The existence of trade restrictions is too often accompanied by Government participation in trading operations—extending even to trading by Government agencies. The preservation of our private-enterprise system at home is closely bound up with the reduction of trade restrictions and the encouragement of private international trade.

The Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act is a proven instrument for achieving these objectives. Prior to 1945 the United States had concluded agreements with 29 countries, affecting about one-half of our foreign commerce. These agreements helped greatly to reduce trade barriers and to stimulate the foreign commerce of the United States and the other countries concerned.

Since 1945 we have continued our efforts to reduce the strains imposed upon the world economy by narrow concepts of economic nationalism. Last summer, at Geneva, the United States and 22 other countries concluded the most important and comprehensive trade agreement in history. By this agreement these 23 nations agreed to reduce their tariffs, or to maintain low tariffs or none at all, on a wide variety of products. The products affected accounted in 1938 for over half the world's international trade. In addition, the Geneva agreement included commitments to curb the use of other trade restrictions, such as import quotas and preferential treatment of imports from one country as against those from another.

This agreement is a landmark in international economic relations. Never before have so many nations combined in such an intensive effort to reduce barriers to trade. While it will be some time before the benefits of the agreement can be fully felt, it is clear that it will make a substantial contribution to the expansion of world trade and to the recovery of the world economy.

We expect that many other countries will wish to join the Geneva Agreement. The continuance of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act is necessary to enable the

United States to play its part in extending this reduction of trade barriers to these other countries. Furthermore, we shall need the authority of the act to make appropriate revisions in the Geneva Agreement as they are made necessary by changing world conditions.

The trade-agreements authority will also be needed to enable us, in concert with other nations, to carry out the International Trade Organization charter, now being completed at Habana. The United States has actively sponsored the creation of this Organization to encourage the conduct of trade between nations on fair and liberal principles and to provide a forum where nations can consult on points of economic difference and on cooperative measures to solve common economic problems. The proposed charter, which will be presented to the Congress at a later date, includes as one of its cardinal points the undertaking that all member countries will stand ready to negotiate for the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers on a reciprocal and mutually advantageous basis. The extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act will enable us to carry out this undertaking.

For all these reasons I am convinced that we should continue the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. The positive benefits to world trade, to United States export industries and agriculture and to our domestic consumers are beyond question. Furthermore, we need have no fear of serious harm to any domestic producer. An expanding foreign trade promotes the most efficient use of our productive resources and contributes to the growing prosperity of the whole Nation.

In addition, the interests of domestic producers are carefully protected in the negotiation of each trade agreement. I assured the Congress, when the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act was last extended in 1945, that domestic producers would be safeguarded in the process of expanding trade. That commitment has been kept. It will continue to be kept. The practice will be continued of holding extensive public hearings to obtain the views of all interested persons before negotiations are even begun. The practice will be continued whereby each agreement before its conclusion will be carefully studied by the Departments of State, Treasury, Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor, the National Military Establishment, and the United States Tariff Commission. Finally, each agreement will continue to include a clause which will permit withdrawal or modification of concessions if, as a result of unforeseen developments and of the concessions, imports increase to such an extent as to cause or threaten serious injury to domestic producers.

The Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act is a tested and practical means, which has wide bipartisan support, for achieving the benefits of expanding world commerce for the United States and for other countries. It is a continuing evidence of the determination of the United States to contribute its full share to the reconstruction of a sound and growing world economy as the basis for enduring peace.

As such, I strongly recommend that the act be extended for an additional 3 years.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 1, 1948.

PRESERVATION OF THE FRIGATE "CONSTELLATION"

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 1796) to provide for the preservation of the frigate *Constellation* and to authorize the disposition of certain replaced parts of such vessel as souvenirs, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that a short statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement, as follows:

STATEMENT

The only difference in the provisions of S. 1796 as it passed the Senate and the House version thereof through amendment was the amount of the estimated cost of the restoration of the frigate *Constellation* to be raised by public subscription. The House provided that 50 percent of the estimated cost of the restoration should be raised in this way. In conference the Senate receded from its disagreement to this amendment with an amendment providing that 75 percent of the estimated cost of the restoration be raised by public subscription before any action may be taken by the Navy Department—to which the conferees unanimously agreed.

W. G. ANDREWS,

W. STERLING COLE,

CARL VINSON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 5525) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of February 27, 1948.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, this conference report represents an agreement in connection with the emergency appropriation bill that we had up here last week. Some of the items in the amendments have come up since we had the bill before the House and some of them relate to the Senate. The only large item is a \$5,000,000 item for carrying on the school-lunch program for the rest of the fiscal year. I think that is all I care to say about it at this time.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I was in attendance upon committee hearings recently when the announcement was made on the floor of the award of distinction so deservedly conferred upon our colleague, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE], by one of the outstanding farm journals of the South; so, I am taking advantage of the first opportunity, Mr. Speaker, to express my pleasure and my acquiescence and approval, and I am certain the approval of the entire membership of the House, in richly merited tribute to our colleague. In my opinion, few men have rendered so invaluable and so distinguished a service to American agriculture, and thereby to the economy and prosperity of the Nation, over the last dozen years, as has the gentleman from Georgia. Certainly, no one today in the membership of either body of the Congress has a more comprehensive knowledge of the technical and legislative phases of agriculture or has been more arduous in the study or more successful in the practical alleviation of the many national problems of agriculture than the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE].

Mr. Speaker, the appropriation for the school-lunch program carried in the bill and incorporated in the conference report is in keeping with the precedents of last year. Both last year and this year the Congress made an inadequate appropriation for the school-lunch program. Last year it was found necessary before the end of the year to make an appropriation of \$6,000,000 to complete the program. Unfortunately it was made so late in the year that it was not possible to utilize the entire amount. Again this year an inadequate appropriation has been made. It now develops that there are insufficient funds to complete the program and many schools are already having to discontinue the program or greatly curtail the character and the amount of the food provided for the children of the Nation.

It was hoped that the full amount of the \$6,000,000, approved last year, could be provided this year, and that was the amount inserted by the Senate. I regret to say that we are unable to secure the full amount. The appropriation was cut \$1,000,000 in conference, as the report indicates, an arbitrary cut without any particular justification.

I have always been an advocate of economy on this floor. I believe in retrenchment of expenditures wherever possible. I am opposed to the disbursement of a single dollar beyond the absolute needs of the Government. But I am unwilling to economize at the expense of hungry children, and especially hungry American children. The \$5,000,000 provided here will go at least part of the way, but the situation this year is more acute than it was a year ago, for the reason that the program has been so successful and its results have been so universally beneficial that more and more schools are enlisting in the program and more and more children are being benefited each year. Accordingly, the needs this spring are greater than last year. We are glad

to be able to devote \$5,000,000 to the needs of this important work. A part of the loaf is welcome if we cannot get the whole loaf.

Let us hope that adequate provision can be made for the program in the annual bill.

The remainder of the bill, Mr. Speaker, is in the nature of provision for emergency needs which should be taken care of in anticipation of the more comprehensive deficiency appropriation bill which is to follow later in the month.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. STEFAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a radio speech by George Reedy.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two articles.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the calendar.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3106) to reenact and amend the Organic Act of the United States Geological Survey by incorporating therein substantive provisions confirming the exercise of long-continued duties and functions and by redefining their geographic scope.

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

EMPLOYEES OF PANAMA CANAL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2273) to amend the act of May 29, 1944, providing for the recognition of the services of the civilian officials and employees, citizens of the United States, engaged in and about the construction of the Panama Canal.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, I object.

AIRPORT, TERRITORY OF ALASKA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3510) to authorize the construction, protection, operation, and maintenance of a public airport in the Territory of Alaska.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. KEAN, Mr. CHENOWETH, and Mr. ROCKWELL objected.

AIRPORT, FAIRBANKS, ALASKA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3509) to authorize the construction of a class IV airport for the city of Fairbanks, Alaska, and a public highway or bridge from the city of Fairbanks to the location of the airport.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. KEAN, Mr. CHENOWETH, and Mr. ROCKWELL objected.

RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4143) to provide for the effective operation and expansion of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, I am in favor of this bill, but it does not belong on the Consent Calendar; therefore I object.

PATENTS ON PUBLIC LANDS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3628) to revise the method of issuing patents for public lands.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object when the Consent Calendar was called 2 weeks ago I asked to have this bill passed over because the report was not in accord with the Ramseyer rule. Since then I have received a supplementary report which is in order, and therefore have no objection to it at this time.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That all patents for public lands shall be issued by or under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in the name of the United States. Such patents shall be recorded in the Bureau of Land Management, in books to be kept for the purpose.

SEC. 2. The following are hereby repealed:

(a) Section 450, Revised Statutes (43 U. S. C., sec. 8).

(b) Section 451, Revised Statutes (43 U. S. C., sec. 9).

(c) Section 458, Revised Statutes (43 U. S. C., sec. 15).

(d) That part of the act of June 19, 1878 (20 Stat. 178, 183), which reads as follows: "And the duties prescribed by section of the Revised Statutes No. 450 shall devolve upon and be discharged by one of the executive clerks, to be designated by the President for that purpose."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PARK COUNTY, WYO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4462) authorizing the conveyance of certain lands in Park County, Wyo., to the State of Wyoming.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. KEAN, Mr. RICH, and Mr. MILLER of Connecticut objected.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF NATIONAL CEMETERIES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4515) to provide for selection of superintendents of national cemeteries from meritorious and trustworthy male members of the armed forces who have been disabled in line of duty for active field service.

Mr. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY MANSION

The Clerk called the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 150) to provide for the restoration and preservation of the Francis Scott Key mansion, to establish the Francis Scott Key National Monument, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object.

Mr. BEALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from New Jersey tell the House why he objects?

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, I would say to the gentleman from Maryland that I have just looked up a book called Georgetown Houses of the Federal Period, published in 1944 by Davis, Dorsey, and Hall. In that book it is stated that "buildings no longer standing, unrecognizably altered, or containing a very slight portion of the original as in the case of the Key mansion, have not been included" in the book. This was the case even before the building was torn down a year or two ago. This being just a replica, I do not think we ought to spend a lot of money on it.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, for the reasons I have stated above, I object.

GRAVES OF MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4272) to provide for the procurement and supply of Government headstones or markers for unmarked graves of members of the armed forces dying in the service or after honorable discharge therefrom, and other persons, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War is authorized and directed to furnish appropriate Government headstones or markers for the unmarked graves of soldiers of the Union and Confederate Armies of the Civil War, and for the unmarked graves of all members of the armed forces of the United States dying in the service, or former members whose last service terminated honorably; and for all unmarked graves in post and national cemeteries.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of War is authorized and directed to make rules and regulations concerning the type, design, weight, and size of headstones erected in all cemeteries under his control and jurisdiction, and of all headstones or markers furnished pursuant to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of War shall cause to be preserved in the records of his office, the names when known, and places of burial of all persons for whom headstones or markers are authorized by section 1 of this act. The rank, organization, date of death, and such other information as the Secretary of War prescribes shall be included in the record.

SEC. 4. The following laws are hereby repealed: Act of February 3, 1879 (ch. 44, 20 Stat. 281, U. S. C., title 24, sec. 280); Act of February 26, 1929 (ch. 324, 45 Stat. 1307, U. S. C., title 24, sec. 280a); Act of April 18, 1940 (ch. 109, 54 Stat. 142, U. S. C., title 24, sec. 280b).

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 3, strike out the word "War" and insert in lieu thereof the words "the Army."

Page 2, line 2, after the period, add "The Secretary of the Army is also authorized and directed to furnish appropriate memorial markers at the request of the next of kin for all members of the armed forces of the United States dying in service on or after September 3, 1939, and whose bodies have not been recovered. These memorial markers may be placed in a national cemetery at appropriate places designated by the Secretary at the request of the next of kin or may be delivered to the next of kin to be placed in some cemetery of his choice. In the event same is to be placed in a cemetery other than a national cemetery no expense will be borne by the Government other than the cost of the memorial marker and the shipping costs."

Page 2, line 3, strike out the word "War" and insert in lieu thereof the words "the Army."

Page 2, line 8, strike out the word "War" and insert in lieu thereof the words "the Army."

Page 2, line 13, strike out the word "War" and insert in lieu thereof the words "the Army."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORITY FOR CERTAIN EXPENDITURES FOR VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

The Clerk called the next bill (H. R. 4478) to provide basic authority for certain administrative expenditures for the Veterans' Administration, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That appropriations hereafter made for the Veterans' Administration shall be available, subject to such limitations as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may prescribe by regulations, (1) for furnishing and laundering such wearing apparel as may be prescribed for employees in the performance of their official duties, and (2) for transporting children of Veterans' Administration employees located at isolated stations to and from school in available Government-owned automotive equipment.

SEC. 2. Veterans Regulation No. 6 (a), as amended, is hereby amended by adding a new paragraph IX, as follows:

"IX. Subject to such regulations as he may prescribe, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized to provide for the purchase of tobacco to be furnished to veterans receiving hospital treatment or domiciliary care in Veterans' Administration hospitals or homes."

SEC. 3. The act of March 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 49; 38 U. S. C. 76), is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section as follows:

"SEC. 2. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized to provide for the purchase of printed reduced-fare requests for use by veterans when traveling at their own expense from or to Veterans' Administration facilities."

SEC. 4. Within the limitations of the appropriations made therefor the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized to provide for the preparation, shipment, installation, and display of exhibits, photographic displays, moving pictures and other visual educational information and descriptive material, including the purchase or rental of equipment.

SEC. 5. Section 1500 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended (38 U. S. C. 697), is amended by inserting "(a)" immediately following "Sec. 1500" and adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(b) When so specified in an appropriation or other act, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized to make allotments and transfers to the Federal Security Agency (Public Health Service), the War, Navy, and Interior Departments, for disbursement by them under the various headings of their applicable appropriations, of such amounts as are necessary for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration: *Provided*, That the amounts to be charged the Veterans' Administration for such care and treatment of patients in hospitals shall be calculated on the basis of a per diem rate approved by the Bureau of the Budget."

SEC. 6. Section 406 of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 546), is amended by adding the following new sentence at the end thereof: "Any moneys received as repayment of debts incurred under this article, as originally enacted and as amended, shall be credited to the appropriation for the payment of claims under this article."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF LIMITATIONS ON ISSUING PATENTS TO PERSONS WHO SERVED IN MILITARY OR NAVAL FORCES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4303) providing for the extension of the time limitations under which patents were issued in the case of persons who served in the military or naval forces of the United States during World War II.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That any person who served honorably in the military or naval forces of the United States at any time between December 7, 1941, and September 2, 1945, both dates inclusive, may within 6 months after the enactment of this act, or within 6 months after his honorable discharge if still in the military or naval forces of the United States at the time of such enactment, upon payment of a fee of \$30, make application to the Commissioner of Patents, comprising a verified statement, accompanied by supporting evidence of the following facts:

(A) That he is the inventor or discoverer of an invention or discovery for which a specified patent was granted prior to the 2d day of September 1945, the original term of which remains unexpired on September 2, 1945.

(B) That between December 7, 1941, and the date of enactment of this act he was not receiving from said patent an income, or that his income therefrom was reduced, as a result of his said service.

(C) The names of all persons, firms, or corporations, if any, holding at the time of the passage of this act, by grant, transfer, license, or contract from him, any right or interest in the invention or discovery under the patent.

(D) The period of extension of the patent from the expiration of the original term

thereof, for which he applies, which shall be for a further term equalling twice the length of his said service in the military or naval forces of the United States between the dates of December 7, 1941, and the date of enactment of this act, but exclusive of any reenlistment subsequent to September 2, 1945.

(E) That such extension shall in no way impair the right of anyone who before the passage of this act was bona fide in possession of any rights in patents or applications for patents conflicting with the rights in any patents extended under this act, nor shall any extension granted under this act impair the right of anyone who was lawfully manufacturing before the passage of this act the invention covered by the extended patent. Any such person shall have the right to make, use, and vend the invention covered by such conflicting patent or application for patent, or to continue or resume such manufacturing, notwithstanding the extension of the patent, subject to the payment of a reasonable royalty for any period subsequent to the extension of the patent: *Provided, however*, That any licensee under a patent which is extended shall have the option of continuing the license for the period of the extension or any part thereof on the same terms and conditions as contained in the existing license, or of discontinuing said license on the expiration of the original term of the patent.

SEC. 2. In the case of a veteran, as described in paragraph 1 of this act, who dies, or has died, or who becomes insane or unable to act, which veteran owned an interest as described in this act in said patent at the time of his death or at the time he was declared mentally incompetent or became unable to act before said extension is granted, such application may be filed or proceeded with by his legal representatives substantially as provided in section 4896 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 35, sec. 46), with respect to proceedings in such cases for obtaining a patent.

SEC. 3. On the filing of such application the Commissioner of Patents shall cause an examination thereof to be made, and if, on such examination, it shall appear that such application conforms, or by amendment or supplement is made to conform, to the requirements of section 1 of this act, the Commissioner shall cause notice of such application to be published at least once in the Official Gazette. Any person who believes that he would be injured by such extension may, within 45 days from such publication, oppose the same on the ground that any of the statements of the application for extension required by section 1 of this act is not true in fact, which said notice of opposition shall be verified before an officer authorized by the laws of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia to administer oaths. In all cases where notice of opposition is filed the Commissioner of Patents shall notify the applicant for extension thereof and set a day of hearing. If, after such hearing, the Commissioner of Patents is of the opinion that such extension should not be granted, he may deny the application therefor, stating in writing his reasons for such denial. Where an extension is refused the applicant therefor shall have the same remedy by appeal from the decision of the Commission to the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals as is now provided by law where an applicant for patent is dissatisfied with the decision of the Patent Office Board of Appeals. If no opposition to the grant of the extension is filed, or if, after opposition is filed, it shall be decided that the applicant is entitled to the extension asked for, the Commissioner of Patents shall issue a certificate that the term of said patent is extended for the additional period for which application has been made as afore-

[PUBLIC LAW 430—80TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 91—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 5525]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, namely:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

OFFICE OF SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

Notwithstanding the provisions of the Act of May 10, 1916, as amended by the Act of August 29, 1916, the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate is hereby authorized during the Eightieth Congress to employ, whenever necessary, the services of Government employees for folding speeches and pamphlets at the prevailing rates provided by law.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations: For an additional amount for expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate or conducted pursuant to section 134 (a) of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, including compensation for stenographic assistance of committees at such rates and in accordance with such regulations as may be prescribed by the Committee on Rules and Administration, but not exceeding the rate of 25 cents per hundred words for the original transcript of reported matter, \$300,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for per diem and subsistence expenses except in accordance with the provisions of the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, approved June 3, 1926, as amended.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to Mary E. M. Drewry, widow of Patrick H. Drewry, late a Representative from the State of Virginia, \$12,500.

For payment to Lida Robsion, widow of John M. Robsion, late a Representative from the State of Kentucky, \$12,500.

TEMPORARY CONGRESSIONAL AVIATION POLICY BOARD

For an additional amount for salaries and expenses of the Temporary Congressional Aviation Policy Board created by the Act to establish a National Aviation Council, and for other purposes (Public Law 287,

80th Congress), to be available until June 30, 1948, and to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate on vouchers approved by the Chairman, \$5,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall be made in accordance with the laws applicable to inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Capitol Power Plant: For an additional amount for "Capitol Power Plant", \$118,000.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

DISTRIBUTION OF PRINTED CARDS

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses" for the distribution of printed cards and other publications of the Library, \$26,000, to be transferred from "Printing and binding, catalogue cards, 1948".

THE JUDICIARY

COURT OF CLAIMS

Salaries and expenses: The appropriation under this head in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1948, is hereby made available in an amount not to exceed \$25,000, as may be necessary and approved by the chief justice, Court of Claims, for transfer to the appropriation "Repairs and improvements" for expenditure by the Architect of the Capitol for structural changes, alterations, and installations of fixtures in the Court of Claims buildings, necessary for the accommodations of the court.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

Salaries of judges: For an additional amount for "Salaries of judges", \$75,000.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$10,000; and the limitation on traveling expenses under this head in The Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, is increased from "\$50,000" to "\$60,000".

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: The limitation on travel expenses of the Atomic Energy Commission for the fiscal year 1948 is hereby increased from \$1,430,000 to \$2,430,000.

COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, \$1,188,600: *Provided*, That the appropriation of \$750,000 under this head in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, is hereby consolidated with and made a part of this appropriation, the total thereof to be disbursed and accounted for as one fund which shall remain available during the existence of the Commission for expenses necessary to carry out the Act of July 7, 1947 (Public Law 162), as amended by the Act of December 19, 1947 (Public Law 391), including travel expenses; printing and binding; and deposits in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d).

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including attendance at meetings concerned with labor and industrial relations; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921); \$850,000.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

Employees' compensation fund: For an additional amount for "Employees' compensation fund", \$3,300,000.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Further development of vocational education: For an additional amount for "Further development of vocational education", \$1,583,942.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Grants for hospital construction: For liquidation of contractual obligations authorized to be incurred during the fiscal year 1948 or any subsequent fiscal year for construction grants under part C, title VI, of the Public Health Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 291-291m), \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind: For an additional amount for "Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind", \$101,000,000.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Federal Housing Administration: The amount made available under this head in the Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1948,

for administrative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration, is increased from "\$20,000,000" to "\$20,200,000", the additional amount to be derived from the sources specified under said head.

PHILIPPINE WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION

Philippine War Damage Commission: The limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1948, on the amount available for necessary expenses of the Philippine War Damage Commission, is increased from "\$1,900,000" to "\$2,175,000".

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

United States Maritime Commission: The operating receipts made available to the United States Maritime Commission by the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, for the purpose of carrying out operating functions transferred to the Maritime Commission by section 202 of the Naval Appropriation Act, 1947, are continued available from March 1, 1948, to April 1, 1948, for carrying out such functions as extended by the Senate Joint Resolution 173, Eightieth Congress, "To continue until March 1, 1949, the authority of the Maritime Commission to sell, charter, and operate vessels, and for other purposes": *Provided*, That the limitation under this head in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, on the use of operating receipts for "Cost of placing vessels into reserve fleet," is increased from "\$5,500,000" to "\$6,103,000".

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

COMPENSATION AND RETIREMENT FUND EXPENSES

District government employees' compensation: For an additional amount for "District government employees' compensation", \$45,000.

REGULATORY AGENCY

Office of Recorder of Deeds: For an additional amount for "Office of Recorder of Deeds", \$33,992.

COURTS

United States courts: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "United States courts", \$227,311.64.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Operating expenses, Health Department (excluding hospitals): The appropriation "Operating expenses, Health Department (excluding hospitals)", shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$3,400, for the enforcement of the Act relating to the licensing of undertakers.

Capital outlay, Gallinger Municipal Hospital: For the construction of three elevators and for revision of heating system for the psychiatric unit, \$54,500, to remain available until June 30, 1949.

Medical charities: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for care and treatment of indigent patients under contracts made by the Health Officer of the District of Columbia and approved by the Com-

missioners with institutions, as follows: Children's Hospital, \$36,923; Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, \$23,845.30; Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital, \$24,333.05; in all, \$85,101.35.

Medical charities: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for care and treatment of indigent patients under contracts made by the Health Officer of the District of Columbia and approved by the Commissioners with institutions, as follows: Children's Hospital, \$27,218; Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, \$11,203.40; Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital, \$16,759.70; in all, \$55,181.10.

PUBLIC WELFARE

Agency services: For an additional amount for "Agency services", \$36,000; and the limitation for carrying out a "penny milk" program for the school children of the District of Columbia is increased from "\$62,000" to "\$98,000".

Saint Elizabeths Hospital: For an additional amount for "Saint Elizabeths Hospital", \$250,000.

PUBLIC WORKS

Capital outlay, Refuge Division: The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to enter into contract or contracts for the construction of a refuse transfer station in square 739 at a total cost of not to exceed \$918,700.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (46 Stat. 500), \$2,633.23.

JUDGMENTS

For the payment of final judgments, rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document No. 502, together with such further sum as may be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment, \$11,924.35.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1948.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

Salaries and Expenses

Insect investigations: For an additional amount for "Insect investigations", for sawfly investigations and to provide for investigations

in Mexico, including testing of methods that may be used for the control of citrus blackfly, \$115,000, to remain available until June 30, 1949.

Insect and plant disease control: For an additional amount for "Insect and plant disease control", \$174,200.

Control of Emergency Outbreaks of Insects and Plant Diseases

Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases: For an additional amount for "Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases", \$420,000.

Control of Forest Pests

Forest Pest Control Act: For expenses necessary to carry out the Forest Pest Control Act of June 25, 1947 (Public Law 110), \$843,000, to remain available until December 31, 1948.

FOREST SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

National forest protection and management: For an additional amount for "National forest protection and management", \$475,000.

Fighting forest fires: For an additional amount for "Fighting forest fires", \$4,932,000.

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT

For an additional amount to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the provisions of the National School Lunch Act of June 4, 1946 (Public Law 396), \$5,000,000.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: Not to exceed \$75,000 of the appropriation under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1948, shall be available for hire of aircraft.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Salaries and expenses, field: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, field", \$152,000.

TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISION

SEC. 201. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the

overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not, contrary to the provisions of this section, engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That no part of the foregoing appropriations shall be used for the purpose of converting any coal-heating units to oil or natural gas or artificial gas in any federally owned or rented buildings in or outside the District of Columbia, or for the installation of oil-heating units in any new construction.

SEC. 202. This Act may be cited as the "Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948".

Approved March 3, 1948.

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